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NAVY

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In the "Reminiscences of an Emigrant Milesian" is the following curious anecdote: Stack, formerly of Walshe's regiment, was among the officers of the Irish Brigade who went on half pay at its dissolution. He had remained on half pay so long that he became the oldest colonel in the Army. He obtained his promotion to the rank of major general after a somewhat curious interview with the Duke of York, the commander-in-chief at that time. Having solicited the honor of an audience of his royal highness, he received an intimation that the Duke would receive him at the Horse Guards next day. He was punctual in his attendance, and being introduced to the commander-in-chief, was honored by the customary question:

"Well, Colonel, what can I do for you?"

"I perceive, sir," replied Stack, "that there is a brevet coming out, in which I hope to be included. I am the senior colonel in his majesty's service."

"True, Col. Stack; but give me leave to ask you of what religion you are?"

"I am of the religion of a major general."

The Duke bowed and Stack was gazetted.

METHODS OF OLD CAVALRY.

(From "Macmillan's Magazine.")

A Frenchman, Francois de la Noue, in a book of military discourses, gave his verdict for the pistol. It is remarkable that this book, published in French in 1587, was translated into English in the very same year. But De la Noue, or, as he was called, Bras-de-Fer, from the iron contrivance which he wore in lieu of a lost arm, was no ordinary soldier. He had noted the steady deterioration of the French Army during the civil wars, and had come to the conclusion that no good work could be done with bad and ill-disciplined men unless they were massed together in dense columns. In that formation they might stand; in the single line, or hale, of the old French chivalry, they would only break and gallop away.

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The change came, as De la Noue had foreseen that it must come, and it vitiated the action of cavalry for nearly a century. But it was not wrought without a struggle. Mendoza, a Spanish military writer, whose book was translated by Sir Edward Hoby in 1597, implores his sovereign "by no manner of means to permit his horse to give up lances." Sir Roger Williams, trained in the school of Spain, waxes positively eloquent on the subject: "The charge of the lancers is terrible and resolute, . . . but seldom or ever will you find pistoliers charge or enter a squadron on the spurs like the lancers, but softly, on a trot or soft pace." Italians and French also loathed the new order for cavalry, but they were obliged to submit to the fashion; and so in due time were the English, though, of course, they were behind the rest.

A French electrician, M. D. Arsonval, who has succeeded accurately in measuring the electric energy of the torpedo fish, finds that a fish 16 inches across gives an electric current of 2 to 10 amperes, with a difference of potential energy of 15 to 20 volts, capable of lighting an incandescent lamp of 10 candles. If the fish be teased it betrays its feelings so violently that the carbon filament flies off into vapor. It is mere fish's play for the torpedo to illuminate a Geisler tube or fire a dynamite cartridge. M. Arsonval is of the opinion that the torpedoes have a special muscle which instinctively or deliberately gives electrical instead of mechanical energy, another instance of the equivalence of all forms of energy.

A dispatch to the "Novoe Vremya" from Vladivostok says that Japan is diligently raising the war footing of her Army and Navy. The two cruisers that she bought from Peru have arrived in Japanese waters, and crews will shortly go to England to take to Japan three ironclads that are building there. The dispatch adds that there is a strong warlike temper in Japan. The dispatch further says that the Japanese have blown up the fortifications at Port Arthur.

The "United Service Gazette" thus bewails the results upon British commercial supremacy of German military training: "The average uncorrupted English man revels in responsibility; the average untrained German shuns it. This is the universal consensus of commercial experience, and if, nowadays, we are suffering more than ever under German trade competition, the fact that in the German Army all ranks are trained to the acceptance of responsibility probably supplies the answer."

A prize is offered by a member of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club in memory of the late Robert Center, to be known as the Center Helmsman's prize. It will be awarded to the "amateur helmsman who, in the judgment of the Race Committee, handles his boat in the most seamanlike manner from the preparatory signal of the first to the finish of the last of the trial races to select the defender for the year 1895, Aug. 26, 27, 28."

Five hundred veterans of the German wars who are now American citizens took part in the celebrations at Spicheren, Wörth and Wissenburg. The Germans appear to have adopted our American system of setting apart a day for decorating the graves of their heroes.

The Château of Amboise has been bought from the executors of the Comte de Paris by the Duc d'Aumale, who intends making it a home for the soldiers that fought under him in Africa, after which it will become a State museum like Chantilly.

In 1892 Germany had 21,318 sailing vessels and 1,530 steamers employed in inland navigation. Their total tonnage was 2,760,553, an increase from 1,658,266 tons in 1882.

There will probably be quite a change in the stations of officers of the Army Medical Department during the coming fall. The matter is now being given consideration by Surg. Gen. Sternberg.

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With this number we complete the thirty-third volume of the "Army and Navy Journal." We have an index of the volume in preparation and shall send it as an extra sheet with our issue of Sept. 7.

We have been requested to state for the benefit of those officers who are desirous of obtaining details to college duty that cadet service does not count in computing the time necessary to comply with the law which requires that an officer must have five years' service before being eligible to such assignment. G. O. 93 of 1893 explicitly states that commissioned service only will be considered, but apparently a number of officers and their friends have lost sight of this official announcement, as applications are received every week from young officers who have not yet completed their first five years on the active list of the Army as officers.

Considered politically, the world seems to be having one of her shaking fits. With mobs in China and a dynasty just passing the 250th year of life which has been passed so rarely in her history, with the Republic of Hawaii still in a delicate condition, revolt in Cuba, disturbance on the Turkish frontier and conundrums that no fellow can find out in Armenia there is the promise of activity for a Navy so small as ours. The Department is anxious naturally to increase its resources, and Assistant Secretary McAdoo called a conference of bureau chiefs on the 21st inst. to consider the best means of hastening into commission vessels now fitting out and expediting the new vessels building and the plans for those proposed. The cruiser Boston and the Adams at the Mare Island Navy Yard are to be fitted out and be placed in commission at the earliest possible moment, and the repairs on the Columbia and fitting out of the Maine and Texas are to be pushed, and the bureau chiefs are urging haste in the completion of the plans for the two new battleships and six new gunboats. It is the ambition of the Department to have every one of the vessels of the new Navy completed and ready for sea. The Boston is talked of for duty in China, but it may be decided to send her to Hawaii to relieve the Bennington. The Adams will be used for service in Central America. The new gunboats are most urgently desired for duty on the Chinese station.

The advantages of a wise and vigorous foreign policy are well exemplified by the events of the week in connection with the long-pending Mora claim. After many years of controversy and frequent demonstrations of weakness on the part of the State Department, the Spanish Government has finally fixed a time and place for the payment of one and a half million dollars to Antonio Maximo Mora, a naturalized American citizen, for the value of the sugar plantations illegally confiscated by the Spanish authorities in Cuba away back in the seventies. This satisfactory result is entirely due to the vigorous demand made upon the Madrid authorities by Secretary Olney about two months ago. When the correspondence on the subject is made public it will be found that Spain was given practically an ultimatum to which she could not reply unfavorably without seriously bringing about a rupture between the two countries. According to some of the daily press, the Administration had fully determined to order the North Atlantic Squadron to Havana or some other Spanish port for the purpose of collecting the claim by force, if necessary and that the orders for naval maneuvering this summer had a direct bearing on the possible use of the fleet in connection with the enforcement of the Mora demand. Of course none of the authorities will admit that such an aggressive plan has been considered, but the Administration would have felt constrained to resort to urgent measures if Spain had refused to pay the claim. There is regret in some quarters that the United States did not insist upon the payment of interest as well as principal, but, as the claimant himself expressed a willingness to accept the principal as payment in full, the State Department authorities were glad to have the matter adjusted on this basis.

In a letter addressed to the Navy Department six years ago, March 12, 1889, Adm. Erben made a strong argument in favor of employing landsmen on our ships-of-war to make good the deficiency in seamen. He showed how successfully this was done during the War of the Rebellion, and pointed out the deficiencies of the present apprentice system. A boy has not had sufficient experience of the world to know when he is well off, and he is apt to be discontented without sufficient reason. Every man must go to sea for the first time, and it is easier to train men than boys. Our old whaling fleets used to be largely manned by strong young country lads. Several hundred landsmen from Kentucky and Tennessee joined our Navy in 1863, and after some careful instructions did splendid fighting. Americans are quick to adapt themselves to any trade, and long training in seamanship is of less consequence than in the days of our sailing Navy. Adm. Erben's communication was referred with others to a board, but the report of this board does not appear to have been filed. We publish Adm. Erben's letter elsewhere in this number.

The already long list of applicants for post chaplains in the Army is being rapidly swelled, in anticipation of the retirement of Post Chaplain J. D. Parker on the 8th prox. With this vacancy and the four that can be

made by the retirement of the four disabled Chaplains now on the awaiting retirement list, the President will have it in his power to make happy five of the seven or eight hundred candidates for these places.

FORT LEAVENWORTH SCHOOL

The annual report of Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins upon the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth contains excellent suggestions which should be acted upon.

The success of the school after a disheartening start shows the importance of extending its benefits to a larger number. This will require additional quarters, and although they need not be luxurious they should be better than such as can be made out of Thomas and McPherson halls. Col. Hawkins says: "Regimental commanders, in making selections of officers one year in advance of entrance at the school, would assist greatly if their choices were made among those who they know to be qualified for the work. The school has passed beyond the preparatory stage. Its allotted time cannot be diverted to preliminary study of algebra, geometry and trigonometry. . . . Comparatively few of the young officers can have the opportunity of benefiting by the facilities offered at this school, therefore those who do come should be men capable of mastering the course.

If the study of text books in algebra, geometry and trigonometry is found necessary among commissioned officers, they should be sent to a school established for that purpose. This school is intended to train officers in the practical application of methods. The abolition of daily recitation marks is strongly recommended. The student should be encouraged to ask information from the instructor on points which he does not clearly understand. This is often carefully avoided from the fear that by showing such need of explanation he will cut one or more tenths in his mark for the day. At the Military Academy the system would seem to be a necessary stimulus to exertion and the only means of accurately estimating the daily progress of the students. . . . The officer, instead of jealousy watching for the tenths, should look upon the school course as a mine of knowledge wherein he is at work for acquiring all he can to enable him to make proper return to the Government when called upon.

The degree of proficiency to which the student should attain ought to be raised, and if at any time the officer is found neglecting his opportunities he ought to be sent away. Then the diploma given by this institution upon graduation should be a passport for the holder for all future examinations for promotion so far as they pertain to the subjects taught at the school. It is a waste of time at this school to insist upon recitations in drill regulations. The practice is a remnant of that resorted to in the infancy of the school, when no one knew what else to turn his hand to in making a beginning. The captain of a company is responsible for the theoretical and practical instruction of his officers and requires them to study and recite the regulations so that they can explain thoroughly every movement before it is put into execution. No officer should be sent here to recite these drill regulations. It is intended, however, to give instructions by lecture upon the drill regulations of foreign armies, in order to facilitate comparison with our own methods. For practical instructions in field operations with troops, it is very desirable that at least one field battery be stationed at this post, as has been so often recommended. Of course this is looking to the future, when the necessary barracks can be provided.

Capt. Arthur L. Wagner, 6th Inf., Instructor Department Military Art, tells us in his report that the policy now largely followed by the regimental commanders of selecting especially promising lieutenants for the course of study at the school is producing excellent results. The class just graduated was characterized, as a whole, by intelligence, zeal, soldierly conduct and military ability, and it constituted a body of officers of which any army or any nation might well be proud. He says: "It is believed that the present system of examination for promotion from the ranks will generally insure the Army from receiving the mentally 'lame, halt or blind' into its commissioned personnel. Should any such person, unfortunately, be commissioned, and should he lack the energy, ability or self-respect necessary to enable him, by his own efforts, to remedy, at his post, the defects of his early education, he might be philosophically regarded as a regimental misfortune, but he should not be sent to Fort Leavenworth to misrepresent his regiment and to make a vain attempt to remedy his defects in arithmetic by undertaking a course in engineering, his deficiency in geography by the study of strategy, or his lack of instruction in grammar by the study of hygiene or constitutional law."

AMERICAN ARMOR PLATES.

Slowly but surely all the great naval powers are following the lead of the United States in the matter of armor plates for warships. We learn at the Naval Ordnance Bureau that all the important armor plate manufacturers in England, France, Germany and Austria have joined the syndicate having control of patents covering the Harveyizing process, and that contracts now being made by the countries named contemplate the manufacture of armor plate by this process. From all accounts, the European manufacturers of armor have settled down to the conviction that the American armor is the best extant, and that pending further developments on this side of the water, there is nothing left to do but to make armor equally as good as that now on our ships. So far as our naval ordnance officers are advised, none of the foreign armor firms are conducting any important armor experiments. They are watching, however, with deep interest every movement in this direction by our manufacturers of armor and ordnance experts. Persistent but futile efforts were made by representatives of foreign governments and firms to witness the tests the other day with the Ackerman improved Harvey plate and the Wheeler chrome plate, and to discover the secrets of the new processes. Although the general results of the trials with both of these plates have leaked out, the details of the processes of manufacture are still carefully guarded, especially from foreigners. Our authorities have come to the conclusion that it is high time something was being done to prevent foreigners from benefiting by our costly experiments in the armor line. It is greatly regretted now that steps were not taken to reserve to the United States the exclusive right to the processes for manufacturing surface hardened armor. A halt has now been called. The Naval Ordnance Bureau proposes going ahead with armor experiments, but it will hereafter carefully keep its valuable secrets, and in aiding in the development of private inventions will take pains before-

hand to see that the national Government has the exclusive control of the patents if satisfactory results ensue.

Just now the bureau is taking deep interest in a new method of decolorizing plates prepared by Lieut. A. A. Ackerman, U. S. N. Satisfactory results have already been obtained from an experimental plate by his process, but it is claimed that Lieut. Ackerman's ideas were not fully carried out in the manufacture of the plate, and it is proposed to make another plate before coming to a decision as to the real value of the innovation. In this new plate the side is covered with ridges in parallel lines, the idea being that the carbon applied will sink into the ridges for a short distance, leaving a soft and tough core, and will sink deeply into the plate where the gashes are made, thereby making a better distribution of the carbon than under existing methods.

Further experiments are also to be made with the Wheeler chrome plates. Although the trial the other day with the Wheeler plate resulted in its complete penetration, Mr. Wheeler has not lost confidence in the process. He claims that the experiment was only for the purpose of making a comparison between a simple nickel-steel plate and a chrome plate, and that the result was favorable to the latter. Two other experimental plates are now in course of manufacture with higher percentages of chrome. One is to be surface hardened by a cementation process, and the other oil tempered. Further experiments with both the Ackerman and Wheeler plates are awaited with interest by ordnance experts generally.

An important competitive test of machine guns will take place at the Indian Head Proving Ground during the coming week. Upon the result depends the award of a contract for 75 guns and the adoption of a standard weapon of this class for the use of the Navy. Four guns are involved in the competition, the gun owned by the Driggs Ordnance Company, the Browning gun, manufactured by Colts, and the Gatling and Maxim guns. Thirty thousand rounds of ammunition have been purchased for the test, which will be most exhaustive. A board consisting of Prof. Alger and Lieuts. Mason and Twining has been appointed to conduct the trial.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

A new rifle, invented by Capt. Cei, of the Italian infantry, is attracting much attention. This weapon is reported to give phenomenal results both as to rapidity of firing and as to precision of aim, and also with regard to range.

During the recent siege of Chitral fire balls constructed of resinous wood shavings, tow, etc., compressed and tied up in a bag of sacking and steeped in oil, were fired and thrown by a British officer toward the position requiring to be illuminated. They gave a clear light for about half an hour, but their great drawback, we are told, "was the amount of oil they consumed."

In a long letter to the "Temps" on the experiments in firing with a new material at Chalons appears the following: "You will understand the reasons which cause me to pass over in silence everything concerning our new 75-centimeter gun and its special projectile with bronze coating. All that I can tell you without revealing a national secret is that the gun shoots with truly remarkable precision and rapidity. The effect of its projectiles, considered in relation to its caliber, exceeds anything ever before seen."

The Board of Ordnance and Fortification bade farewell to Col. H. L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, who retired on Aug. 13, at the last meeting of the organization. To show the respect and admiration of the board for its retiring member, the following eulogy was embodied in its proceedings: "This being the last meeting of the board at which Gen. Abbot will be a member, owing to his approaching retirement, the other members wish to place on record the fact that they regard his departure from its counsels as an almost irreparable loss to the board and to the service. Gen. Abbot has been a member of the board since its organization, and has contributed probably as much as any officer in the Army to the development of the system of defense for the United States. Gen. Abbot carries with him in his honorable retirement the grateful esteem and best wishes of his colleagues." The board transacted considerable business at this meeting, over which Gen. Schofield presided. The most important subject given consideration was the test for rapidity of the 12-inch modern high power rifles mounted on the gun lift at Sandy Hook. These experiments were highly successful. This was the type gun lift constructed in the United States, and its successful operation in the test before the board last week will probably lead to the construction of other lifts of the same type where guns of as high caliber as 12-inch have to be mounted for harbor defense. An allotment of \$5,250 was made for the purchase of three Lewis range and position finders, for further tests in service at such artillery posts as the War Department may designate, the range finder board having reported to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification that this instrument is well adapted for service. The results with the Lewis range finder exhibited a remarkable degree of accuracy, in no case the error exceeding 1 per cent. for a thousand yards. This instrument is the invention of Lieut. I. N. Lewis, of the artillery.

Maj. C. R. Barnett, U. S. N., in charge of the quartermaster's depot in Washington, will be relieved in a few days and granted one year's sick leave. He will be succeeded by Capt. J. W. Pope, now on duty at the military prison. At the prison has been turned over to the Department of Justice, no one will be detailed to succeed Maj. Pope.

Before finally equipping the Army with the new regulation army shoe 500 additional pairs will be issued for trial. The first 100 pairs issued have given very satisfactory results.

ARMY ORDERS, H. Q. A., AUG. 22.

The leave granted Capt. Lea Febiger, 23d Inf., is extended one month.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, 2d Inf.

Lieut. Col. P. D. Vroom, Insp. Gen., is ordered to inspect unseervable engineer property in the West.

The following transfers to and from the light batteries and assignment in the artillery are ordered: 1st Art. 2d Lieut. W. J. Snow from K to H, vice Lassiter, from H to K; 2d Lieut. W. R. Smith, E to B, vice Williams, from B to E; 2d Art., 1st Lieut. E. H. Cattlin from A to L, vice Conklin, from L to A; 1st Lieut. Louis Ostheim from B to A, vice Wilcox, from A to B; 1st Lieut. Ernest Blinds relieved from Light Bat. A and will join his proper battery; 4th Art., 2d Lieut. Edmund M. Blake, 5th Art., is assigned to Bat. B. Officers transferred or assigned to light batteries will report for duty on Oct. 1, when those transferred are relieved, except such as are on detached service will join their proper stations.

HISTORY OF THE THIRD CAVALRY.

The Burlington (Vt.) "Free Press" publishes a history of the 3d U. S. Cav., organized as a regiment of mounted rifles by the act of May 19, 1864, with Persifer F. Smith, a Louisiana lawyer of culture and ability as Colonel, and John C. Fremont Lieutenant Colonel; George S. Burbridge, of Kentucky, described as a country merchant and politician, Major. Fremont resigned before he joined, and Burbridge Jan. 8, 1848. The line and staff officers were appointed from all parts of the United States, but mostly from the South. The men were of superior material, and were armed with a hunting rifle called the "Yager" with bayonet. March, 1847, the regiment joined Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz, and until the capture of the City of Mexico led the advance of the American Army, and was present in the action at Plan del Rio, National Bridge, Pass of La Hoya, San Juan de los Lagos, San Antonio, Contreras, and Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chupultepec, and City of Mexico. It is reported of them that they fought bravely, usually firing one volley with their rifles and then closing with the saber. They captured many prisoners, cannon and colors, and were often mentioned for gallantry by their brigade commander, Gen. Smith; and after the severe struggle at Chupultepec, in which they were in the advance, Gen. Scott, riding by the regiment, halted, took off his hat, and bowing low said: "Brave Rifles! Veterans, you have been baptized in fire and blood and have come out steel." From Mexico the Third was transferred by water to New Orleans and from there proceeded to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., arriving July 24, 1848. May 10, 1849, they were ordered to Oregon and made a long heavy march of 2,500 miles, which was accomplished with much suffering and privation. They returned to Jefferson Barracks July 16, 1851, and after recruiting there were transferred to Texas, serving their against the Comanche and Lupin Indians until 1861, participating in over 45 Indian fights. When the War of the Rebellion broke out the rank and file remained loyal to a man, though some of the commissioned officers went over to the enemy. After a stubborn fight at Masilla, N. M., July 25, 1861, and the abandonment of Fort Gilmore at midnight July 26 and the surrender at San Augustine Springs the next day, 2 officers and 88 men were made prisoners. These were paroled and sent to Fort Wayne, Mich., to remain until exchanged. The surrender at San Augustine Springs was protested against by officers of the Mounted Rifles, but in obedience to the orders of a traitor or worse, Maj. Lynde, they had to lay down their arms with the 7th Inf. Aug. 3, 1861, by act of Congress, the name of the Mounted Rifles was changed to the 3d Regt. of Cav. The companies were now called "troops" and two more were raised for the command. During the War for the Union many of the officers served with the volunteers, holding high commissions. The regiment was much scattered, serving in New Mexico and Arkansas and with Sherman's army, and participating in some 16 engagements. While troop E was en route to Little Rock, Ark., where six troops had been ordered, near the mouth of the Arkansas River, on the steamer Miami, Jan. 28, 1866, the boilers burst, killing 13, wounding 9, and probably drowning 12, who were missing. In April, 1866, the regiment was again ordered to New Mexico Indian service, where they had over 17 encounters with the Indians. March 23, 1870, they arrived in Arizona. From this time forward it was almost constantly fighting, having over 3 engagements between April 30, 1870, and Oct. 24, 1871, under the command of that gallant soldier, Maj. Gen. George Crook. Jan. 11, 1872, the 3d Cav. was ordered to the Department of the Platte, where for ten years they served under Gen. Crook and Reynolds, and won renown in the battles of Little Powder River, Tongue River, Rosebud River, Hat Creek, Slim Buttes, Belle Fourche, etc. From the fall of 1871 until the winter of 1891 the regiment in whole or in part participated in 18 combats with the Indians. In the spring of 1883 the famous chase and fight took place upon the Mexican border with Geronimo, the renowned Apache chief, who, after serious resistance, surrendered April 13, 1885. From Arizona they marched overland 1,000 miles to Texas, a part of the regiment being then hurried into the field against the Indians, not returning for nearly two years. The last hard fight was that of Jan. 10, 1886, in which Capt. Emmett Crawford was killed. The last hard fight had with the Chiricahuas took place Jan. 10, 1886, at Nacori in Sonora, Mexico, in which a lawless Mexican band took a hand with the savages and Capt. Emmett Crawford, 3d Cav., was treacherously murdered. His death, however, was soon avenged, as the Mexican commander and several of his men were killed and the party put to flight.

During the four years 1886-90 the troops of the regiment were stationed at various places in the vast territory between the Arkansas and the Rio Grande, separated at times by 1,000 miles. Here they were in active service against the Mexican revolutionists.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the distances marched by troops of the regiment as follows:

	1892.	1893.
Troop A.....	1,178 miles	756 miles
Troop C.....	(no record)	2,104 miles
Troop D.....	1,133 miles	2,628 miles
Troop E.....		3,230 miles
Troop F.....	1,018 miles	
Troop G.....	4,719 miles	5,830 miles
Troop H.....	413 miles	
Troop I.....	1,284 miles	1,077 miles
Troop K.....	1,691 miles	1,450 miles
Troop L.....	100 miles	386 miles
Totals.....	11,536 miles	17,461 miles

In 1893 the Inspector General remarked that one-third of the distance traveled by the whole Army of the United States was covered by the 3d Regt. of Cav., that is, this one regiment marched one-half as much as the other 39 put together in that year. As high as 85 miles were made in one day by Troop G, and all this in a desert sandy country where there are no roads, and where the temperature in the early spring often exceeds 100° in the shade.

Capt. Bourke's command had an affair with Garza's force on Dec. 21 at the Retamal, southeast of Rio Grande City, and on the 22d Corp. Edstrom, of Troop C, was brutally murdered after having his leg broken by a ball. Pvt. Lloyd and Lieut. Hays were wounded. On Dec. 29, Capt. Hardie's force charged the bandits at Charco Redondo and thoroughly scattered them, capturing men and equipments. Lieut. West also had an affair with a party of the bandits. The organization of the band was completely broken up and Garza himself only escaped by means of thorough disguises, by which he was enabled to make his way out of Texas and the United States.

Hardly had this campaign closed when the regiment was assembled at San Antonio and Laredo and transferred to Kansas and the Indian Territory.

The squadron at Fort Riley, Kan. (C, E, F, G), soon acquired a fine reputation, though under adverse conditions. It had barely become settled in its new home when it was ordered with the rest of the regiment to supervise the opening of the Oklahoma country, an arduous and ungrateful task, which was performed in a highly satisfactory manner.

Eight months after its return the first squadron was again selected for serious duty, being ordered to Chicago July 8, 1894, to assist in suppressing riots in the great railroad strike, but no opportunity presented itself to administer a wholesome lesson to the anarchistic foreigners of that city.

From 1891 until the present time the regiment has been in seven fights. From its organization in 1846 until the present time the regiment, in whole or in part, has been engaged in 155 battles and skirmishes.

The headquarters of the 3d Cav. (Col. Anson Mills commanding) are at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. The first squadron, consisting of Troops C, E, F, G, is stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

A LANDLUBBER'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I learn through the columns of the daily press that the Naval College members have a very difficult problem before them for solution. It may be a little out of order for any one not connected with the Navy to enter the contest, but as there appears to be no law prohibiting it, I take the liberty to pen a few lines on the subject for publication, provided the said lines are worthy of being seen in print. If such is not the case, then I feel very certain that they would make very good material to help fill up the waste basket. I take great interest in reading of the achievements of the U. S. Navy in the past, and read with much eagerness the press reports of the additions that are made from time to time to the Navy of the present, so I hope my naval friends will not think me presumptuous.

The combined fleets of the enemy number sixteen battleships, twenty-three armored cruisers, thirty-eight cruisers, thirty-two gunboats and thirty-two torpedo boats.

To oppose these Uncle Sam can furnish his commanding officer with only five battleships, five armored cruisers, fifteen cruisers, ten gunboats and ten torpedo boats. The question is (to use a very common expression), what are you going to do about it?

Now, as I have unexpectedly found myself in command of Uncle Sam's fleet, at the first rumor of war I should begin to make some preparations (that I have in mind, and will explain further on), and at the same time make urgent demand on Uncle Sam for more armed ships, etc. I should try to impress on his mind that he may just as well expect me to put out a great racing fire in the heart of one of his seaport cities without any fire apparatus, as to expect me to meet this great naval demonstration with the force that I had at command.

After being informed by Uncle Sam that I could not get any help, that I would have to root hog or die, I believe about the next move would be to ask to be placed on the retired list. If they refused me this, I believe that I would see if I could resign. If this plan failed also, then I would detach one of my fasted cruisers with a dispatch to the enemy's admiral, informing him that my country was unable to furnish me adequate reinforcements to enable me to meet him hardly half way on an equal footing, and as I was aware that he belonged to one of the most advanced nations of the nineteenth century, a nation that loves fair play, equal free trade, and equal rights, a nation of many sports, and in justification of these his nation's boasts, it would be nothing more than right for him to disregard his sovereign's orders and postpone on his own responsibility his invasion in order to give my country time to furnish reinforcements enough to raise my forces to a point where they stood some chance to resist him. If the enemy refused to entertain my overture, then I would prepare to ambush him on the way.

If I stood boldly out to engage him in general battle, no one would doubt for a moment the result; that would be defeat for me, then my countrymen would say I was a fool and got what I deserved.

If I should run away from the coast and escape out to sea and leave the country to take care of itself (which would be nothing more than right to do, because the country had refused to give me help), then my countrymen would say I was a coward and ought to be hanged, and if I ever returned, I certainly would be court martialed sure.

I would station my vessels in about equal numbers in three or four places along the coast of Maine, in some channel, behind an island, or in some landlocked bays where it would be almost impossible for the enemy to find them. I would then send out scouts, alone and especially prepared to watch for the enemy. If one of these scouts sighted the enemy it would be his duty to steam up about two or three miles in rear of the fleet, and fire just as many shells as quick as he can into the enemy. Their admiral will send three or four cruisers in pursuit. My scouts' duty will be to lead them a chase of about fifty miles or more away from the fleet and destroy them or lead them into these traps where my vessels are stationed, and then, if they don't surrender, they'll just git the stuffin thumped out of 'em.

Just lead 'em into one of these channels over a mine field, and then surround them with the vessels that have been secreted in the coves and behind headlands, and if they don't surrender, blow 'em up.

These scout cruisers of mine will be prepared with torpedoes having side rudders on them, so when they are towed at a certain speed they will remain under water at a certain depth.

The idea is to go ahead full speed and pay out on a cable, slow enough so the torpedo does not rise to the surface till the torpedo is about two miles behind, then reduce speed to the point that holds the torpedo at the proper depth, and then when it is found with the range finders that one of the enemy's scouts has crept up over, it is exploded with the current from dynamo.

With these torpedoes one of my scouts would put two or three pursuers out of the way before it arrived at the trap where the battleships were laying in ambush.

By the time they arrived in Boston he would be so reduced in numbers I would have just as much show in a stand up fight as he would, and then you would hear of more fun than they had at the Boston tea party.

If this plan to separate and fight in detail failed to operate properly, if the Hand of the Jehovah was not extended and assistance rendered in some unexplained manner, like the scattering of the Spanish Armada, or as in the advance of Napoleon into Russia, to quote Tom Corwin's words: "The great Jehovah gathered the

snows of the North in his fists, and in his wrath hurled them against the invader."

If some such an incident failed to occur, then I would say, good-by, Uncle Sam, you have been a fool all your life. You will lose your life through being a fool. You might as well die a-bornin'. Good-by old Uncle Sam, good-by.

ADMIRAL.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Capt. John F. Cleghorn, U. S. A., is located at Clinton, Wis.

Lieut. A. Springer, Jr., 21st Inf., is visiting relatives at Rome, N. Y.

Capt. W. H. Bixby, C. E., on leave until Oct. 8 next, is at Laconia, N. H.

Lieut. Palmer Tilton, U. S. A., is at the Oswegatchie House, Waterford, Conn.

Lieut. C. H. Cabaniss, Jr., U. S. A., is located for the summer at Danville, N. Y.

Capt. M. M. Maxon, U. S. A., retired, is spending the summer at Wauwatosa, Wis.

Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 10, to be absent for a week.

Capt. E. D. Thomas, 5th Cav., on leave, is spending a portion of it at Saltillo, Mexico.

Gen. Geo. B. Dandy, U. S. A., was at the Bay View House, Jamestown, R. I., Aug. 17.

Lieut. D. G. Spurgin, 21st Inf., left Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Aug. 19 on a week's leave.

Lieut. E. B. Cassatt, 4th Cav., was in New York City this week en route to West Point.

Capt. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., has left San Antonio for the North to spend a month on leave.

Lieut. W. S. Scott, Adj't. 1st Cav., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Riley, Kan.

Capt. C. P. Miller, U. S. A., has returned to Washington, D. C. from a trip to Little Rock.

Lieut. Col. B. A. Milne, British Army, registered at the Astor House, New York City, Aug. 20.

Capt. Robert M. Rogers, 2d Art., rejoined at Fort Preble, Me., this week from a short leave.

Gen. James Oakes, U. S. A., and family are recent guests at the Berkeley, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Lieut. M. G. Krayenbuhl, 2d Art., on leave from Fort Monroe, is staying at Charlottesville, Va.

Lieut. E. Wittenmyer, 15th Inf., lately visiting at Peebles, Ohio, is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth.

Maj. C. K. Winne, Surg. U. S. A., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., Aug. 17 from a visit to Buffalo, N. Y.

Lieut. C. E. Hawkins, 3d Cav., now visiting at Washington, Pa., will leave in a few weeks for Fort Reno, O. T.

Gen. G. M. Dodge gave a dinner, Aug. 19, at Bar Harbor, Me., in honor of Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield.

Mr. W. B. Schofield, son of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, is a recent guest at the Lafayette Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.

Lieut. C. P. Echols, C. E., arrived in New York City this week from Montgomery, Ala., en route to West Point.

Lieut. C. L. Beckurts, Adj't. 6th Inf., on leave from Fort Thomas, Ky., is at Harbor Point, Harbor Springs, Mich.

Maj. J. H. Smith, 2d U. S. Inf., arrived in New York from the Fuerst Bismarck Aug. 16, after an enjoyable trip abroad.

Capt. John Hamilton, U. S. A., retired, residing at Marblehead, Mass., reached his sixty-fourth birthday on Aug. 19.

Col. Richard Loder, 2d Art., on a short leave from Fort Adams, visited friends at Governor's Island Aug. 19th.

Lieut. M. B. Safford, 13th Inf., has rejoined at Governor's Island from a pleasant detached service at Fort Wadsworth.

Lieuts. W. C. Wren and H. G. Lyon, 17th Inf., were in Paris, France, this week, from whence they go to Switzerland.

Capt. H. L. Ripley, 3d U. S. Cav., recently at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., expects to join at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., next week.

Lieut. P. E. Pierce, 6th Inf., bade adieu to Fort Thomas, Ky., early in the week, and has joined at West Point for duty.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and staff will attend the Maryland ceremonies in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Aug. 27.

Lieut. W. S. Wood, 10th Cav., whose address is Army Building, New York City, will spend the month of September on leave.

Lieut. H. C. Hale, 20th Inf., A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Merritt, has been spending a portion of the summer at Dubuque, Iowa.

Maj. C. Bendire, U. S. A., is spending a portion of the summer at Holland Patent, N. Y., with quarters at the Clarendon Hotel.

Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art., will rejoin early next week at Washington Barracks, D. C., from a fortnight's vacation.

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, C. E., was expected to start from Milwaukee this week on a four months' leave for the benefit of his health.

Maj. L. M. Morris, 3d Cav., has rejoined at Fort Ethan Allen from a pleasant stay in camp at Fairlee with Vermont troops.

Lieut. Col. James H. Bradford, 17th Inf., has joined at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, from leave, and entered upon duty at that post.

Capt. John McA. Webster, 22d Inf., is recuperating from his recent severe accident at the Island House, Mackinac Island, Mich.

Col. Thos. F. Barr, U. S. A., has resumed duty at Governor's Island after a month's pleasant vacation at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Lieut. William Chamberlain, 1st Art., on leave from Fort Monroe, is visiting in New York City, with quarters at the Grand Hotel.

Capt. F. A. Edwards, 1st. Cav., whose address is Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., is going abroad in search of health.

Lieut. H. H. Whitney, 4th Art., is acting Adjutant at Washington Barracks D. C., during the absence on a few weeks' leave of Lieut. A. S. Cummins, Adj't. 4th Art.

Maj. J. L. Tiernon, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is spending a portion of it at Suspension Bridge, Niagara County, N. Y.

Lieut. B. F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., visiting at Guston, Ky., will spend September on leave, and join at Columbus Barracks early in October.

Lieut. T. R. Rivers, R. Q. M. 3d Cav., has arrived at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Mrs. Rivers is visiting her parents at Leavenworth, Kan.

Lieut. M. A. Batson, 9th Cav., at present visiting relatives in Newark, N. J., is preparing to rejoin his regiment in the Dept. of the Platte.

Ensign J. F. Hines, U. S. N., and Capt. Philo N. McGinn, of the Chinese Navy, sailed for England Aug. 21 on the steamship New York.

Lieut. P. E. Marquart, 2d Inf., has bidden farewell to friends at Fort Omaha, and left for Fort Leavenworth, where he is due Sept. 1.

Capt. L. O. Parker, 1st Inf., lately on leave, has returned to San Francisco, and resumed recruiting duty at 1504 Market Street, in that city.

Gen. Samuel Breck, U. S. A., left Governor's Island, N. Y., Aug. 20, to spend a month on leave with Mrs. Breck, at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Capt. L. Brechemin, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., is preparing to leave Columbus Barracks, Ohio, early in September for Baltimore, Md., his next station.

Capt. A. C. Markley, 24th Inf., who is a Pennsylvanian, is fortunate in his recent detail to recruiting duty at Philadelphia (1316 Filbert Street).

Lieut. Col. Thos. Ward, Adj't. Gen., Department of the Colorado, now on leave at Oswego, N. Y., is not expected to return to Denver until October.

Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Inf., and his regiment, after a thoroughly practical encampment at Monterey, are now on the return march to Angel Island, Cal.

Lieut. G. B. Davis, 4th Inf., has left Fort Leavenworth to join Mrs. Davis for a few weeks' vacation before reporting for duty with his regiment.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer U. S. A., arrived in New York from England Aug. 16 on the steamer New York, delighted with his trip.

Maj. S. W. Groesbeck, U. S. A., is closing up his official and private business in Chicago preparatory to starting for San Francisco early in September.

Capt. F. H. Hardie, 3d Cav., with his troop, has returned to Fort Ethan Allen from a pleasant week's stay in camp with Vermont troops at Fairlee.

Capt. F. A. Kendall, U. S. A., retired, who served gallantly during the war with New Hampshire troops, is residing at 436 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.

Lieut. Harry Burgess, C. E., now on graduating leave at Starkville, Miss., will find his first post of duty at the not unpleasant station, the city of Savannah, Ga.

Capt. E. W. Stone, 21st Inf., and his company were expected to rejoin at Plattsburgh Barracks this week from a pleasant tour with Vermont troops at Fairlee.

Lieut. Willis Uline, 12th Inf., who has been on leave since May 30 last, arrived in New York Aug. 17 on the steamer Etruria from England, en route to Fort Niagara.

Gen. Geo. D. Ruggles, Adj't. Gen. of the Army, is a recent visitor at Vancouver Barracks, where he was accorded the official courtesies and a most hearty social reception.

Lieut. F. H. Lawton, 21st Inf., has resumed recruiting duty at Rutland, Vt., from a short tour of duty with his company, F, at the camp of Vermont troops at Fairlee.

The family of Maj. Charles J. Allen, U. S. A., have arrived at Edgartown, Mass., and are comfortably quartered at their pretty cottage, Sea Rest, on Starck's Neck.

Chaplain J. C. Kerr, U. S. A., who has been spending the summer at Delaware, Del., was in New York this week, and went to Governor's Island to be examined for retirement.

Lieut. J. P. Finley, 9th Inf., relinquished duty at Madison Barracks, N. Y., Aug. 15, preparatory to starting for Fort Leavenworth for duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School.

Lieut. Geo. B. Davis, 4th Inf., who recently relinquished duty at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, due at New Brunswick, N. J., next week for duty at Rutgers College.

Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th Cav., and Mrs. Tompkins, who have been spending the summer at Vineyard Haven, Mass., are expected to arrive at Fort Leavenworth next week.

Capt. W. P. Evans, 19th Inf., was in Madison, Wis., this week en route to Fort Brady, Mich., from a pleasant tour of duty with Wisconsin troops at Fort Douglas on July 22 to Aug. 17.

Lieut. F. D. Webster, 6th Inf., left Fort Thomas, Ky., this week, and after a short visit to friends will take himself to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School.

Maj. C. R. Barnett has made a delightful house of his recent purchase, the Grove Hill Hotel. It has been completely remodeled, and removed to a fine grove on the beach at Vineyard Haven.

Lieut. J. M. Califf, 3d Art., under recent orders, changes station from Key West Barracks to Fort Barrancas, Fla., to take command of Bat. G of his regiment, now temporarily at Fort McPherson.

Capt. A. B. Heyl, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., is expected at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, early next week to accompany the second battalion of the 17th Inf. to the Fort target range on the Licking River.

The annual reunion of Gen. Benjamin Harrison's old regiment, the 70th Indiana, took place near Indianapolis this week. As Gen. Harrison is still in the East, Major George W. Grubbs, of Martinsville, presided.

Mrs. Von Schrader, wife of Capt. Frederic Von Schrader, A. Q. M., and little daughter Henrietta, at Louisville, Ky., last week for Jamestown, R. I., where they will pass a month at the Hotel Thorndike.

Lieut. Col. W. J. Volkmar, A. A. G., during the absence of Gen. Breck on a few weeks' leave is on duty at the Adj't. General Department of the East, in addition to Acting Superintendent of the Recruiting Service.

Capt. F. H. French, 19th Inf., of skeleton Co. K, at Fort Wayne, Mich., succeeds to the command of Co. E, 19th Inf., by the detail of Capt. C. C. Hewitt on college day at West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

Mr. M. H. Hanna, of Cleveland, stopped with his son Comanche at West Point Sunday, and took on board Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry. Mr. Hanna had recently as guests at Bar Harbor, Me., Mr. Whitney and Mrs. Lamont.

Mr. Wm. M. Sweeny, of Astoria, N. Y., is contributing to the "National Tribune" a selection from the letters of his father, the late Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny, U. S. A., written during the war. They are very interesting and are attracting much attention.

Under recent orders the commissioned circle at Fort Adams, R. I., will soon be increased by Maj. William Sinclair, Capt. J. C. Scantling and A. C. Taylor, and Lieuts. L. Ostheim, D. W. Ketcham and D. E. Aultman, 2d Art., now at Fort Warren.

Miss Berenice Keyes, daughter of Maj. A. S. B. Keyes, 3d Cav., was married at Los Lunas, N. M., Aug. 6, to Mr. Maximilian Luna, son of the Hon. T. Luna, of that city. The groom is a prosperous business man, with large interests in old and New Mexico.

Under recent orders Lieut. F. Fugler, 13th Inf., now visiting at Washington Barracks, will join at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., early in September, and Lieut. C. H. Paine, 13th Inf., visiting at 422 West Biddle Street, Baltimore, will join at Fort Niagara.

Capt. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Inf., of skeleton Co. K of his regiment, takes command of Co. H, at Fort Missoula, in succession to Capt. C. L. Hodges, who has been detailed professor of military science and tactics at Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

There is quite an Army colony at Vineyard Haven, Mass. The air is balmy and the water is salty and wet. Prohibition reigns supreme, and the presence of so many officers there is a strong indication that dry Sundays and week days, too, are coming in favor in the service.

Capt. W. M. Van Horne, 17th Inf., and the battalion of his regiment from Columbus Barracks, in rifle camp on the Licking River, are expected to rejoin next week, and will be replaced in camp by Cos. C and D, from Columbus Barracks, in command of Capt. C. S. Roberts.

Capt. G. B. Walker, 6th Inf., and his company, sent to camp with Kentucky troops at Henderson until Aug. 16, have been directed to remain in camp until Aug. 26 and then return to Fort Thomas. The presence of the company has given the Kentucky troops much satisfaction.

Capt. W. C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., who has been in charge of Fort Barrancas, Fla., since the troops left there for Fort McPherson in the early summer, is hopeful that the healthful condition of Pensacola and vicinity will enable the return of the garrison in a few weeks.

In the September installment of President Andrews' "History," in "Scribner's," there is told for the first time from authentic sources the story of Conkling's famous arraignment of Garfield, in the presence of Platt and Arthur, in a bedroom at the Riggs House, in Washington.

Sergt. Cavanagh and several members of the Engineer Battalion at Willets Point are credited with the capture recently of a huge man-eating shark, which they killed. The dead fish, described as exactly 7 feet 4 inches long and with a body as big as a cow's is said to be attracting many visitors.

Capt. Edward Field, 4th Art., expects to start in a few days from Fort Adams, with his light battery, on a march to Tyringham, Mass., and camp there for artillery practice. Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st Art., with his Light Bat. K, are now on the return march from Tyringham to Fort Hamilton.

The members of Troop F, 6th Cav., have had executed a very fine crayon of the trooper Mike, ridden by Corp. Arnold, and placed in a handsome frame and presented to Col. and Mrs. Arnold, now at Fort Riley. Corp. Arnold was the son of Col. Arnold, and his death occurred in the troop last February.

A dispatch from Nuevitas, Cuba, says: The rebel forces, led by Maximo Gomez in person, captured a government convoy on Aug. 2, near Guanabara. In the fight Engineer Menocal, an American citizen, and a cousin to Civil Engr. Menocal, of the U. S. N., and who joined the Cuban insurgents at Santa Cruz del Sul about a month ago, was killed.

The new garrison at Fort Warren, Mass., under recent orders, will consist of Maj. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art., commanding (at present on leave at Raleigh, N. C.); Capts. George Mitchell and A. D. Schenck, Lieuts. Sebres Smith, Lotus Niles, W. A. Simpson, E. M. Weaver, Jr., D. Ketcham and O. W. B. Farr, 2d Art., with Capt. Paul Clendenin, medical officer.

In his recent annual report Capt. A. L. Wagner, 6th Inf., of the Infantry and Cavalry School, expresses his obligations to Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., Lieut. A. L. Mills, 1st Cav., and Lieut. Carl Reichman, 9th Inf., assistant instructors in military art, for their zealous and able assistance. To Capt. Swift he is especially indebted for invaluable aid in the preparation and conduct of the tactical exercises.

It was officially announced in the British House of Commons, on Aug. 19, that Field Marshal Wolseley would succeed the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. The latter will relinquish command Nov. 1, instead of Oct. 1, in order to comply with the desire of the Duke to complete the autumn inspection of the Army.

A fishing party, Aug. 16, at Green Lake, near Bangor, Me., consisted of Chief Justice Fuller, Secretary of War Lamont, Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, Chief Justice John A. Peters, and Justice Andrew P. Wiswell of the Maine Supreme Court; Frank Jones and Frank Christie, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Senator Eugene Hale and Dr. W. M. Haines, of Ellsworth; W. H. Lawrence, of Sorrento, and Capt. Frank G. Arey, of Brewer. This must have been an interesting occasion, but, alas! the dispatch which informs us of it says "the party did not secure many fish."

From "Atlanta Exposition Notes" we learn that Col. Kellogg, Commandant at Fort McPherson, will soon detail the companies of the 5th Regt. U. S. Inf. to camp on the Cotton States and International Exposition grounds, near the Government Building, to make an object lesson in the discipline of the U. S. Army. Maj. Clem, Q. M. U. S. A. at Atlanta, has his hands full in looking after consignments of exhibits for the Government Building. Comdr. Train, U. S. N., and Capt. Barry, U. S. A., are on the grounds looking after the installation of the Army and Navy exhibits.

A number of persons at Fort Leavenworth will remember Pvt. Napier, Co. E, 12th Inf., says the Kansas City "Times." He was employed in the department of engineering at the Infantry and Cavalry School. He is the nephew of Lord Napier, and was, before entering the U. S. A., a Major in the 42d Highlanders (black watch) Regt. He resigned his commission and started on a tour, winding up in the Army. He has been re-appointed to his former rank in the same regiment, and is now stationed at Perth, Scotland. His old comrades, when they learn of his good luck, will wish him success. He also served at one time in Troop I, 5th Cav., commanded then by Capt. J. B. Babcock.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Lieut. A. M. D'Armit, Lieut. F. R. Shunk, Gen. W. P. Carlin, Capt. F. A. Edwards, Capt. W. C. Langfitt, Lieut. W. Chamberlain, Lieut. J. H. Frier, Grand Hotel; Capt. C. H. Warrens, Westminster; Maj. C. T. Greene, Continental; Capt. J. Guest, Astor House; Lieut. A. J. Russell, Park Avenue Hotel; Capt. J. Allen, Holland House; Capt. T. F. Quinn, Grand Union; Gen. E. A. Carr, St. Cloud.

A correspondent at the Fort Thomas (Ky.) rifle range, referring to the arrival of a battalion of the 17th Inf. for target practice, says: "The camp has had its share of visitors, among the most prominent being Congressman Berry, Col. Abert, Dr. Carruthers, Lieut. Herron, 1st Cav., and Assistant Postmaster Schenck. Col. Abert tried his hand at 500 yards, and managed to secure four misses and a four. Lieut. Daniel Duncan, 6th Inf., made a visit to the camp Thursday, and was entertained by the officers. He and Lieut. Michie, 17th, will exchange regiments. The command will leave camp soon, and reach Columbus Barracks Aug. 26, and have the pleasure of seeing Cos. C and D, 17th Inf. (the second battalion), take their turn at the marching racket."

The New York "Sun" relates thus: Walter Clarence Hoyt, an interpreter and guide attached to the 6th U. S. Cav., was arraigned this week in New York for assaulting an iceman and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The assault consisted in whacking the said iceman over the head with the butt of a revolver. Hoyt told Recorder Goff that the man made a motion as if to draw something from his hip pocket, and then he pulled his own gun. "The motion of putting the hand to the hip pocket may mean much out West, but it does not in the East, and he may have been only trying to get his pocket handkerchief," said the Recorder. "That may have been so, your honor," said Hoyt, "but whenever a man makes a motion like that East or West I'm going to try and get the big end of it."

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Webb, U. S. N., and family are in the Catskills.

Med. Dir. D. Bloodgood, U. S. N., has been enjoying a vacation at Lake George.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy is a recent guest of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, at Cluny, Scotland.

Lieut. J. C. Wilson, U. S. N., recently on duty at the Naval War College, Newport, is on a three months' leave.

We regret to hear of the ill-health of ex-Secretary of the Navy R. W. Thompson, who resides at Terre Haute, Ind.

Chaplain Montgomery M. Goodwin, of the U. S. S. Columbia, and Mrs. Goodwin and son visited New York last week.

Asst. Engr. H. O. Stickney, U. S. N., lately attached to the practice vessel Bancroft, was in Washington during the week.

The family of P. A. Engr. Stacey Potts, U. S. N., will return to Washington Sept. 1, and will be located at 1604 Q Street.

P. A. Engr. Frank H. Eldridge, U. S. N., who has been spending his vacation in New England, returned to the Naval Academy last week.

Capt. Norman H. Farquhar, U. S. N., was the guest of Capt. George H. Perkins, U. S. N., at the Delaham cottage, Newport, R. I., Aug. 17.

Mrs. Jungen, wife of Lieut. C. W. Jungen, U. S. N., who is an accomplished musician, has sailed for France to complete her musical education.

Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District, was inspecting the lighthouses in the vicinity of Newport, R. I., Aug. 19.

During the absence at sea of P. A. Engr. I. S. K. Reeves, U. S. N., now on duty with the Fish Commission, his family will reside in Washington.

Med. Dir. A. A. Hoehling, U. S. N., has returned to Washington much improved in health after his summer outing, and is located at his residence on Corcoran Street.

Mrs. S. H. Griffith, wife of P. A. Surg. Griffith, U. S. N., and Rear Adm. S. R. Franklin, U. S. N., with Mrs. Franklin, were recent arrivals at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Dr. Kidder, U. S. N., is spending a few weeks at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard. Twenty or more Army and Navy families have made summer homes on the Vineyard.

Lieut. J. C. Wilson has been unable to complete his course at the Naval War College on account of an attack of nervous prostration resulting from over study. He has been granted six months' sick leave.

Lieut. Lewis Cass Heilner, U. S. N., who has been on special duty in the chronometer and time service at the Naval Observatory, Washington, for some years, has been selected as navigating officer for the new battleship Texas.

The revocation of the order of Lieut. Comdr. C. H. West to command the Yantic is due to the report of a board of medical survey, which found him physically disqualified for active duty. He will be granted an indefinite sick leave.

Comdr. E. Longnecker, U. S. N., will leave the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., next Monday to enter upon duties at the League Island Navy Yard as Inspector of Ordnance, relieving Comdr. S. W. Very, who goes to Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa., as Inspector of Ordnance.

Cards are out for the marriage on Sept. 5, at Winchester, Va., of Asst. Engr. L. M. Nulton, U. S. N., and Miss Minnie Clarke Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Evans, of that place. Mr. Nulton has just returned from a cruise in the Pacific, having been detached from the Philadelphia a few weeks ago.

Tsai Tinghang, ex-Comdr. of the Chinese torpedo boat Foolong, who was captured at Wei-Hai-Wei, one of the Chinese students sent to the United States some years ago, is reported to have expressed much gratitude for the courteous treatment accorded him by the Japanese authorities, and to have said that as he would be headed if he returned home, he would like to stay in Japan and get naturalized.

Rear Adm. Meade, U. S. N., by his promptness at the Union League clubhouse, Aug. 17, helped to save the handsome building from total destruction by fire. A fire broke out in the roof, and the Admiral at once ordered the alarm, and the club fire brigade at once responded. He then directed the hosemen where to play the stream, and the flames, after a thirty minutes' battle, were stifled without the aid of the engine company, and all hands adjourned to the Captain's cabin for refreshments.

Officers of the Navy recently visiting in New York City are Pay Insp. A. Burtis, Park Avenue Hotel; P. A. Engr. W. H. King, the Brunswick; Comdr. F. M. Green, Hoffman House; Med. Insp. G. H. Cooke, Grand Union; Paymr. J. E. Cann, Sturtevant House.

The continued delay of the President in disposing of the court martial case of Med. Insp. Kirshner, the promotion case of Capt. Howell and forty-odd other promotion and retirement cases requiring his action is very trying on the patience of those concerned. Instead of those papers having been presented to Gray Gables as at first supposed we understand they have until very recently, at least, been hung up at the White House. The President, it is said, directed that they be held until his return, but steps have recently been taken to get more urgent cases before him. It is probable, therefore, that the Kirshner and Howell cases may be disposed of within another week.

"Chief Engr. J. W. King, U. S. N., retired, one of the veterans in the Navy," says the Denver (Col.) "Republican," of Aug. 16, "is at the Metropole. He has been in the service for fifty-one years continuously, and has some interesting facts to relate of the early days of the Navy. The Captain is the author of 'Warships and Navies of the World,' one of the recognized authorities on naval subjects, and was especially commended for this work by Lord Brassey, who declared the book was the best authority extant on the British Navy. He superintended the building of the naval boats for Western waterways and took part in the engagements during the American and Mexican wars. He has been in Colorado for some months in search of health, being now quite feeble. He entered the Navy in 1844, and states that at that time there were no naval schools, the cadets being instructed by tutors on shipboard. He knew the city of Chicago in 1852, being on the lake surveys at that time. The great lake city had less than 4,000 inhabitants at that time. The Captain was not feeling well last night, and was not disposed to tell what he knew of the West in the days when he first knew it, but promised to do so at some future time."

Lieut. A. C. Dalton, 22d Inf., is spending the summer at Kansasville, Wis., and will join his regiment the latter part of September.

Maj. J. F. Gregory, C. E., residing for some time past at Alexandria, Va., is preparing to leave for Cincinnati, O., his new station.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Clous, Judge Adv. Gen., and Asst. Surgs. C. W. Grandy and H. G. Smith registered at the War Department this week.

Lieuts. A. W. Grant, J. G. Glennon, Harry Phelps and Ensigns C. Davis and N. C. Turning registered at the Navy Department this week.

Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, R. Q. M. 17th Inf., is Acting Adjutant at Columbus Barracks, O., during the absence of Adj't. Wren in Europe.

Gen. Doe, Assistant Secretary of War, who has been confined to the house lately with an ulcerated sore throat, has recovered and resumed duty.

Lieut. Z. W. Torrey, 6th Inf., is Acting Adjutant at Fort Thomas, Ky., during the absence in Michigan on a fortnight's leave of Adj't. C. L. Beckerts.

Maj. E. P. Ewers, 9th Inf., of Madison Barracks, was in New York City this week, called there by another session of the Emergency Ration Board.

Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Inf., of Plattsburg Barracks, visited relatives in Brooklyn this week while in New York at a session of the Emergency Ration Board.

On Secretary Lamont's return to Washington next Sunday, Assistant Secretary Doe will take a vacation with a view to recovering his health, which has been very much impaired recently.

Capt. James Regan, 9th Inf., with Cos. E and G, rejoined at Madison Barracks Aug. 20 from the rifle camp at Stony Point. This completes the rifle practice of the 9th Inf. for the current season. Lieut. B. P. Schenck, 9th Inf., is still at the camp in charge of public property.

Gov. Brown's refusal to allow the G. A. R. to use the Federal flags in the encampment at Louisville has attracted the attention of some of the best lawyers in Kentucky, who declare they can find nothing in the statutes to bear out the stand the Governor has taken. An effort will be made to get the flags in spite of the Governor.

The newspapers have had a good deal to say this week about Maj. E. N. Crowder, Judge Adv., Dept. of the Platte, having required a disgruntled clerk to do private work without remuneration, and the clerk having reported him officially, etc. So far as we are able to learn there is nothing in the affair calling for official interference.

Maj. C. F. Robe, recently assigned to the 14th Inf., has arrived from Fort Buford, says the Vancouver "Independent." Perhaps no stranger commendation of Maj. Robe could be uttered than the chronicling of his entrance to the city walking along in the dust, in the middle of the street, to assist a suffering woman, an utter stranger, whom he found at the ferry in need of help. He looks a pleasant and very intelligent officer, and he certainly has the instincts of a true gentleman and a kindly heart.

One of the social events of the season at Norwalk, O., was the marriage there Aug. 15 of Dr. Dwight Bannister Taylor, son of the late Maj. David Taylor, Paymr. U. S. A., to Miss Charlotte Adams, daughter of Capt. J. Q. Adams, 1st U. S. Cav. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Following the congratulations of the sixty or more guests, an elegant collation was served and then the wedded pair left for an extended trip through the East. The bride was the recipient of many valuable, beautiful and useful presents.

Secretary Lamont is expected to return to Washington for a few days during the coming week. It is thought probable that he will stop at Gray Gables on his way to the War Department, in which event there may be some developments in regard to the new Judge Advocate and other pending Army cases. There are no new developments in regard to the movement of troops, and it is thought by some of the officials at the Department that nothing may be done in this direction until after Maj. Gen. Miles assumes command of the Army. It is said in the Quartermaster's Department that with the heavy expenditures incident to the recent Bannack troubles there will be little money available for the transfer of troops.

The daily papers have devoted a good deal of attention during the past week to Maj. E. H. Crowder, Judge Adv. and Acting Engineer Officer of the Department of the Platte. Although he was at first placed in an awkward position by some of the publications, later

developments have resulted in not only vindicating this well-known officer from even a suspicion of wrong doing, but have brought to public attention his sterling worth and high character. The cause of all the trouble came about by the action of a clerk at the department headquarters in writing letters to friends in Washington setting forth that Maj. Crowder had employed him to do some private work for his father, and then refused to pay him for it. The first knowledge that Maj. Crowder had of the matter came through the newspapers, and he at once applied to the department headquarters for an inspection. Maj. Theodore Schwan, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, was accordingly detailed to investigate and report. This he has done and his report is now at the War Department awaiting the return of Secretary Lamont, who will doubtless authorize its publication in the interest of the officer concerned. Maj. Schwan not only completely vindicates Maj. Crowder, but makes the most complimentary allusions to his integrity and high character. Accompanying the report is a statement from the clerk himself declaring that Maj. Crowder paid him for all work performed, and that there was no foundation for the charges made against him. The only phase of the matter that now seems to require explanation relates to the clerk himself. He will undoubtedly be asked to show cause why he should have written letters reflecting upon Maj. Crowder.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. French, mother of Capt. J. T. French, A. Q. M. U. S. A., died Aug. 14 at Taunton, Mass.

John D. Imboden, a distinguished general officer of cavalry in the Confederate Army during the war, died Aug. 15 at his home near Abingdon, Va.

Chief Engr. Ezra J. Whitaker, U. S. N., who died at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Aug. 21, joined the Navy as Third Asst. Engr. in 1861, served with efficiency and credit during the war and attained the grade of Chief Engr. June 6, 1873.

D. Samuel K. Towle, who died at Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 16, was never in the regular Army as reported in the daily press, but served during the war as Surg. of Mass. Vols., and was for many years medical officer at the Soldier's Home at Hampton, Va.

Mrs. Adèle Tennent Witzel, wife of Lieut. Horace M. Witzel, U. S. N., died Aug. 14 at Washington, D. C. She was the stepdaughter of Capt. Thos. Forster Wright, 12th U. S. Inf., who was killed April 26, 1873, in action with Modoc Indians in the Lava Beds, Oregon.

Among the killed at the recent hotel disaster at Denver was Gen. Charles Adams, of Manitou, the Adj. Gen. of Colorado. He was agent of the Ute Indians at Los Pines and White River previous to the Meeker massacre in 1879. Through his friendship with Chief Curry he effected the liberation of Mrs. Meeker, her daughter Josie, Mrs. Price and children and their safe return to Greeley. Subsequently Gen. Adams served as Minister to Bolivia, where he remained several years.

A dispatch from Atlantic City, N. J., says: "Capt. John Quincy Adams, of the Army, dropped dead on the evening of Aug. 15 at the Hotel Boscobel. Capt. Adams was on leave. He visited the hotel to see a friend. As he arose to go he threw up his arms and fell back lifeless. Death was caused by apoplexy. Capt. Adams was a lineal descendant of John Quincy Adams. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and was formerly in charge of the military branch of Girard College, Philadelphia." [This cannot be Capt. John Q. Adams, 1st U. S. Cav., for we have a letter before us from that officer dated Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 19, 1895. Ed. "Journal."]

Samuel Bell Maxey, who died at Eureka Springs, Ark., Aug. 16, was born in Kentucky, entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1842. Was graduated in 1846 and promoted to the 7th Inf. He served with credit during the Mexican War, receiving the brevet of 1st Lieut. for gallantry in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He resigned Sept. 17, 1849, returned to Kentucky, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He removed to Texas in 1857. At the outbreak of the war he joined the Confederate Army, raised the 9th Texas Inf., of which he became Colonel, was made Brigadier General in 1862 and Major General in 1864. He remained in the Confederate service until the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department, May 26, 1865, then resumed the practice of law, and was commissioned as Judge of the Eighth District of Texas April 18, 1873, but declined. He was elected to the U. S. Senate, and took his seat March 5, 1875. He was re-elected, and his term expired in 1887. The remains were taken to his home at Paris, Texas, for interment.

A correspondent referring to the deceased says: "He was, while in the Senate, one of its most striking personal features. Tall, angular, severe in aspect, bearing himself with the military erectness acquired in his youthful days at West Point, he suggested the clergyman rather than the soldier, a suggestion that was assisted by a certain dignity of speech observed on all occasions. He was a frequent talker, and usually spoke at great length, emphatically and earnestly, but without aptness of illustration or any of the popular accomplishments that have made less learned Senators infinitely more acceptable to the galleries. As a lawyer, Gen. Maxey was very highly respected by his legal associates."

In view of the excellent record which the Columbia made on her run across the ocean from Southampton to New York, and of the recent report of the board of survey showing that the vessel had suffered no material damage as a result of her last docking, the authorities were at first disposed to drop further proceedings. Capt. Sumner's answer to the Department's request for an explanation of the damage differs so radically from the view entertained by the constructors and others who have looked into the matter that the Department feels constrained to get at the exact facts as to whether the vessel is structurally weak as claimed by Capt. Sumner, or whether the damage is entirely due to improper docking and lack of supervision by the officers of the Columbia as maintained by the Constructors' department. When the report of the board of survey was received at the Department last Saturday it was submitted to Capt. Sumner with a request for an explanation. His reply reiterates a previously made assertion that but for the structural weakness of the vessel no damage would have ensued from the docking at Southampton. This is also the claim made by the owners of the dock yard. As previously stated, the Construction Bureau, which has gone thoroughly into the matter, shows in an elaborate report to the Secretary that the vessel was not docked in accordance with the docking plan with which the vessel was equipped.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 6, 1895.

The Commanding General Department of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

With reference to what purports to be a lyceum essay, "The Army Food Supply," by Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Inf., U. S. A., as published in the "Military News" of Chicago, July 6 and 13, 1895, and the accompanying copy of a letter dated July 27, 1895, from the Commissary General of Subsistence, the Lieutenant General has directed me to invite attention to the subject matter, with his remarks as follows:

An officer is deserving of severe censure for spreading throughout the Army, and giving to the public at large, censorious comments, whether just or unjust, upon a department of the public service to which he belongs. His conduct is particularly reprehensible when it extends to personalities. The public press is not the proper medium through which officers should invite attention to what they may deem defects or abuses in the service. Among intelligent officers who care for the public interest, it is well understood that official suggestions made with a view to the welfare of the military establishment have habitually received due consideration, and that it is conduct "to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," for officers to appeal to the public press instead of to the War Department for redress of what they believe to be wrong.

All discipline and subordination would be overthrown by yielding to the view that the Army can be made a public debating society, to discuss the official acts or measures of superior authority and convey censure respecting others in the military service. Intelligent and fair-minded officers concede to their brother officers in other departments of the military service the same honest zeal which they claim for themselves, and do not allege impositions of one department upon another. Honest differences which must arise should be fairly stated for the decision of the Secretary of War or the President, whose final judgment should be accepted with soldierly subordination.

Future publication containing animadversions of a character as embraced in the communication now under consideration will be cause for charges against the officer and his trial by court martial.

In view of the circulation of the newspaper publication the Lieutenant General has directed that you furnish a copy of this letter to Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Inf.

It has been directed that copies to other department commanders be furnished from this office. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. VINCENT, Actg. Adj't. Gen.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 19, 1895.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 17, 1895.

Promotions and Assignments.—Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Peter C. Hains to be Colonel, Aug. 13, 1895, vice Abbot, retired from active service.

Maj. William Ludlow to be Lieutenant Colonel, Aug. 11, 1895, vice Hains, promoted.

Capt. Joseph H. Willard to be Major, Aug. 13, 1895, vice Ludlow, promoted.

1st Lieut. James C. Sanford to be Captain, Aug. 13, 1895, vice Willard, promoted.

2d Lieut. Charles Keller to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 11, 1895, vice Sanford, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieut. George P. Howell to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 13, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Keller, promoted.

1st Lieut. Henry L. Ripley, Q. M. 3d Cav., to be Captain, Aug. 1895, vice Elting, 3d Cav., retired from active service to the 3d Cav.

2d Lieut. Charles A. Hedeckin, 3d Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 8, 1895, vice Converse, 3d Cav., retired from active service to the 3d Cav.

2d Lieut. Francis J. Koester, 10th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 8, 1895, vice Rivers, 3d Cav., appointed Quartermaster to the 3d Cav.

Additional 2d Lieut. Clyde E. Hawkins, 3d Cav., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 3d Cav., Aug. 8, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Hedeckin, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieut. James S. Parker, 4th Cav., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 10th Cav., Aug. 8, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Koester, promoted.

Retirement.—By operation of law, section 1, act of June 30, 1882.

Col. Henry L. Abbot, C. E., Aug. 13, 1895.

Capt. Francis H. Bates (retired) died Aug. 12, 1895, at Washington, D. C.

THOS. M. VINCENT, Actg. Adj't. Gen.

G. O. 17, D. Mo., Aug. 13, 1895.

The months of September and October are hereby designated as the target practice season for cavalry at the following posts: Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.

The rules prescribed by G. O. No. 12, e. s., H. Q. A. will govern the practice in connection with existing firing regulations, and reports will be rendered as therein directed.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt.

S. D. STURGIS, 1st Lieut. 4th Art., A. D. C.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The leave granted Col. Dallas Bache, Asst. Surg. Gen., is extended 10 days. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

Leave for seven days is granted Maj. George R. Smith, (S. O. 198, D. E., Aug. 19.)

Leave for one month is granted Col. Samuel Breck, Asst. Adj't. Gen. (S. O. 198, D. E., Aug. 19.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles T. Ward, now in San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to West Point, N. Y. (S. O. 198, D. Cal., Aug. 15.)

Col. Peter C. Hains, C. E., is detailed as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, vice Col. H. L. Abbot, retired. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward Smith, now at Ship Island, Miss., will proceed to Jackson Barracks for discharge and re-commission. (Orders 72, Jackson Barracks, Aug. 15.)

Capt. Louis A. LaGarde, Asst. Surg., now in camp at Perry Park, Colo., will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., in connection with his duties as a member of the Emergency Ration Board, and will rejoin the camp for duty so soon as his presence with the board is no longer essential. (S. O. 198, D. Colo., Aug. 8.)

The following assignments and changes in the station and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Maj. James F. Gregory, now awaiting orders, will proceed to Cincinnati, O., and relieve Maj. Daniel W. Lockwood, who will proceed to Newport, R. I., and relieve 1st Lieut. William W. Harts. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 20.)

Maj. William H. Nash, C. S., is relieved from the full operation of so much of par. 2, S. O. 3, Jan. 5, 1895, H. Q. A., as requires him to perform the duties of purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence at Portland, Ore., and he will, in addition to his duties as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Columbia, perform those of purchasing commissary of subsistence at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 20.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. William F. Granlee, having been tried by a G. C. C. M. convened at Fort Douglas, Utah Ter., and found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the United States making false and fraudulent writings, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, was sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and be confined at hard labor for the period of four years." (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 21.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Maj. Henry L.

Adams from duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers to New York City, to relieve Col. Henry M. Robert of all works in his direct charge, except of fortifications on Staten Island, in New York Harbor; and will also relieve Lt. Col. George L. Gillespie of the charge of the works lately transferred to him by Capt. Thomas L. Casey, Jr. Capt. Theodore A. Bingham is relieved from further duty and station at Chattanooga, Tenn., to take effect upon his return from sick leave, and will then proceed to Willets Point, N. Y., for duty. Capt. William M. Black is relieved from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and will repair to Washington, D. C. for duty. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

The following transfers in the 2d Cav. are made: Capt. Frederick W. Kingsbury from Troop M to A; Capt. Alfred M. Fuller from Troop A to M. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 16.) Leave for 20 days is granted Lieut. Col. Henry E. Noyes, 2d Cav., Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O. 51, D. Cal., Aug. 6.) Leave for 14 days is granted Capt. Curtis B. Hoplin, 2d Cav., Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O. D. Cal., Aug. 8.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Leave for 25 days, to take effect about Aug. 31, 1895, is granted Maj. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav. (S. O. 125, D. Mo., Aug. 10.)

1st Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty as Department of Missouri recruiting officer at Fort Riley, Kan., and 1st Lieut. William S. Scott, Adj't. 1st Cav., appointed in his stead. (S. O. 122, D. Mo., Aug. 10.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1895, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, 3d Cav. (S. O. 126, D. Mo., Aug. 10.)

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

The following transfers in the 4th Cav. are made: Capt. Charles A. P. Hatfield from Troop L to F; Capt. Cunliffe H. Murray from Troop F to L. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav. (S. O. 103, D. Tex., Aug. 12.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Capt. H. E. Potter, B, 6th Cav., has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. Alvord Van Patten Anderson appointed Corporal.

Capt. Thomas Parker, E, 6th Cav., has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. H. Thomason appointed Corporal.

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

A dispatch from Camp Douglas, Wis., says: "Philip Spinner, of Troop B, 7th U. S. Cav., who has been in service 29 years, committed suicide in camp by shooting himself through the heart. The body was shipped to Fort Sheridan. Spinner served under Gen. Merritt in the 'Fighting 5th' during the Indian wars in the West."

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Sept. 5, 1895, is granted Maj. Henry J. Nolan, 7th Cav. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

Troops D (Loud) and I (Guilfoyle), 9th Cav., are ordered to take station at Fort Washakie, marching direct from Market Lake. The other two troops, E and H, will probably remain in the field until late in September.

1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, 9th Cav., is appointed special regimental recruiting officer for the 9th Cav. and will proceed from Fort Robinson on or about Sept. 1, 1895, to Cincinnati, O., and there make temporary use of the general recruiting station for the purpose indicated. Sgt. Joseph Moore, Troop A, 9th Cav., is detailed on special regimental recruiting service with Lieut. Parker. (Orders 40, 9th Cav., Aug. 16.)

Capt. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., ordered to college duty at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, on Oct. 1 next. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

Capt. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, to take effect Oct. 1, 1895, and relieve 1st Lieut. John J. Pershing, 10th Cav., who will then proceed to join his troop. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

Lieut. John J. Pershing, 10th Cav., relieved from duty at the University of Nebraska and ordered to return to his company. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

So much of par. 2, S. O. 96, April 24, 1895, H. Q. A., as directs 2d Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, 1st Art., to report for duty at the U. S. Military Academy Aug. 20, 1895, is amended to direct him to report for duty at the Academy Aug. 28, 1895. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, 1st Art., is extended to Aug. 28, 1895. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

1st Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, 1st Art., ordered to the Military Academy, is relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth. (Orders 64, Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 16.)

1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., 1st Art., is detailed counsel for Capt. Peter J. Barrett, Bat. D, and Pvt. James H. Tardiff, Bat. C, 1st Art., before the G. C. M. at Fort Wadsworth. (S. O. 199, D. E., Aug. 20.)

Sergt. H. M. Denio, M, 1st Art., will conduct a general prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Orders 114, Davids Island, Aug. 17.)

The leave for 15 days granted 1st Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 1st Art., is extended two days. (S. O. 199, D. E., Aug. 20.)

Sergt. G. C. Schafer, L, 1st Art., is detailed temporarily as steward of post exchange. (Orders 68, Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 21.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

The following transfers will take place: Bats. C and M, 2d Art., from Fort Adams, R. I., to Fort Warren, Mass.; Maj. William Sinclair and Bats. B and D, 2d Art., from Fort Warren to Fort Adams. Maj. Carl A. Woodruff, 2d Art., at the expiration of his present leave, will take station at Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 197, D. E., Aug. 17.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d Art. (Orders 44, Fort Trumbull, Aug. 15.)

Sergt. W. Basely, K, 2d Art., will proceed by rail to Camp Coffin, near Niantic, and conduct absences to post. (Orders 44, Fort Trumbull, Aug. 15.)

A Baltimore dispatch reports the arrest of two men there for swindling, Balch and Drew, who are supposed to be deserters from the 2d Art. at Fort Warren.

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

The following transfers in the 3d Art. are ordered: 1st Lieut. Joseph M. Calif from Bat. I to G; 1st Lieut. Edward A. Milar from Bat. G to I. Lieut. Calif will join the battery to which he is transferred. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, 3d Art. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

Pvt. John Murphy, A, 3d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

Leave for one month, to terminate not later than Oct. 10, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. W. P. Stone, 4th Art. (S. O. 201, D. E., Aug. 22.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

The following transfers in the 5th Art. are made: 1st Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh from Bat. E to Light Bat. D; 1st Lieut. George W. Gatchell from Light Bat. D to Bat. E. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

1st Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 5th Art., is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Mason, Cal., vice 1st Lieut. P. C. March, 5th Art., relieved. (S. O. 100, D. Cal., Aug. 15.)

1st Lieut. J. D. Miley, 5th Art., is relieved as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened by par. 1, S. O. 69, D. Cal., and 2d Lieut. W. E. Ellis, 5th Art., is detailed in his stead. (S. O. 100, D. Cal., Aug. 15.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

The following transfers in the 1st Inf. are made: 2d Lieut. William M. Crofton from Co. F to I; 2d Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn from Co. I to F. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

1st Lieut. Everett E. Benjamin, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty at the recruiting station in San Francisco and will proceed to join his company in camp of instruction at Monterey, Cal. (S. O. 97, D. Cal., Aug. 7.)

The 1st Inf., after a pleasant and profitable tour of camp at Monterey, is now on its homeward march to Angel Island, Cal.

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Capt. E. Rice, 5th Inf., is relieved from temporary command of Co. C, Capt. Forbes having rejoined from leave. (Orders 43, 5th Inf., Aug. 10.)

Lance Corp. Thomas B. White, D, 5th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

The funeral of Pvt. O. W. West, band 6th Inf., who died at Fort Thomas Aug. 15, took place with military honors Aug. 16.

The leave granted Capt. Frederick W. Thibaut, 6th Inf., is extended one month. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

Leave for one month from Sept. 1, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. William Wallace, 7th Inf. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf. (S. O. 199, D. E., Aug. 20.)

Capt. G. W. McGaffin has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. W. H. Smith appointed Corporal in Co. B, 9th Inf.

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

The ordinary leave granted Capt. Stephen Y. Seyburn, 10th Inf., is changed to leave on surgeon's certificate, to date from July 22, 1895, and is extended as such to include Aug. 25, 1895. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 20.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1895, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Robt. L. Bullard, 10th Inf. (S. O. 126, D. Mo., Aug. 19.)

1st Lieut. Robert L. Bullard, 10th Inf., is relieved from further duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Hill, O. T. (S. O. 126, D. Mo., Aug. 19.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

1st Lieut. Jonas A. Emery, 11th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Baylor University, Waco, Tex., and will report in person for duty. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN F. TOWNSEND.

A pretty wedding occurred at Fort Niobrara Aug. 14, the contracting parties being Sergt. James Hallahan, Co. G, 12th Inf., and Miss Annie Farrell. The wedding ceremony was performed at the quarters of Capt. D. J. Craigie, 12th Inf. Mrs. Craigie kindly tendering the use of her parlor for the occasion.

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Lieut. U. G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., is appointed regimental recruiting officer at Fort Columbus, vice Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, relieved. (Orders 47, 13th Inf., Aug. 20.)

The following transfers in the 13th Inf. are made: 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger from Co. F to I; 2d Lieut. Chas. H. Paline from Co. F to I. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

Sergt. W. Osborn, Co. A, 13th Inf., and guard will conduct prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Orders 67, Fort Porter, Aug. 15.)

Capt. B. H. Gilman, 13th Inf., is detailed member and Lieut. U. G. McAlexander, Judge Advocate of Garrison C. M. (Orders 112, Fort Columbus, Aug. 16.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. THOS. M. ANDERSON.

Leave for two months from Sept. 1, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank Owen, 14th Inf. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Lance Corp. James Gourley, B, 17th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

The Cincinnati "Times-Star" in a complimentary article relative to the march of a portion of the 17th Inf. to the Fort Thomas rifle camp says: "It takes the regular troops of the U. S. Army to awaken enthusiasm whenever they are on parade. When the 17th Regt. U. S. regulars marched down Broadway Friday on their long tramp from the barracks at Columbus to the Kentucky rifle range, crowds lined the sidewalks, filled the windows and house tops, and cheered the veterans on by waving flags, handkerchiefs and by saying encouraging words of welcome. It's not often the regular troops pass through Cincinnati, but when they do they are accorded a warm welcome."

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

The following transfers in the 19th Inf. are made: Capt. Christian C. Hewitt from Co. E to K; Capt. Francis H. French from Co. K to E. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

The leave granted Capt. Herbert S. Foster, 20th Inf., is extended one month. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. Col. W. J. Lyster, 21st Inf. (Orders 89, Pittsburgh Barracks, Aug. 17.)

Lieut. La Roy S. Upton, 21st Inf., is relieved as Judge Advocate of Garrison C. M. (Orders 112, Fort Columbus, Aug. 16.)

Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, Co. E, 21st Inf., now a member of the special regimental recruiting party at Rutland, Vt., will proceed from Rutland, Vt., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Sergt. Charles P. Foster, Co. C, 21st Inf., is temporarily detailed as a member of the special regimental recruiting service during the absence of Capt. L. B. Simonds. (Orders 60, 21st Inf., Aug. 19.)

Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf., is attached to Co. D, 13th Inf. (Orders 114, Fort Columbus, Aug. 18.)

Sergt. C. P. Foster, Co. C, 21st Inf., is detailed on recruiting duty at Rutland, Vt. (Orders 60, 21st Inf., Aug. 19.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Mullay, 21st Inf. (S. O. 201, D. E., Aug. 22.)

Lance Corp. John C. Barnard, Co. G, 21st Inf., was on Aug. 20 appointed Corporal, vice McCormack, reduced.

Capt. F. B. Shaw, Co. A, 21st Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report to the commanding officer. (Orders 92, Pittsburgh Barracks, Aug. 19.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

Leave for 15 days from Sept. 1, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert C. Dalton, 22d Inf. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 20.)

24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

Maj. Joseph T. Haskell, 24th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Kansas N. G. at Emporia, Kan., from Sept. 2 to 7, 1895. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

The following transfers in the 25th Inf. are made: Capt. Washington I. Sanborn from Co. K to H; Capt. Charles L. Hodges from Co. H to K. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Amos B. Shattuck, R. Q. M. 25th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont., is extended five days. (S. O. 126, D. Dak., Aug. 10.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments, of officers recently promoted, are ordered, and the assignments of the additional 2d Lieutenants hereinbefore named to vacancies of 2d Lieutenant are announced: Capt. Henry L. Ripley (promoted from 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 3d Cav.) to the 3d Cav., Troop E, to date from Aug. 8, 1895, vice Elling, retired. He will proceed to join his proper station,

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. 1st Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin (promoted from 2d Lieutenant 3d Cav.) to the 3d Cav., Troop M, to date from Aug. 8, 1895, vice Converse, retired. He will remain on duty with Troop A, 3d Cav., until further orders. 1st Lieut. Francis J. Koester (promoted from 2d Lieutenant 10th Cav.) to the 3d Cav., Troop E, to date from Aug. 8, 1895, vice Rivers, appointed Quartermaster. Additional 2d Lieut. Clyde E. Hawkins, 3d Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant 3d Cav., Troop A, Aug. 8, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Hedekin, promoted. Additional 2d Lieut. James S. Parker, 4th Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant 10th Cav., Troop G, Aug. 8, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Koester, promoted. He will remain attached to the 4th Cav., until further orders, and will join it under G. O. 37, H. Q. A., June 17, 1895. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

COUNTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Meade, S. D., Aug. 16, 1895. Detail: Maj. Camillo C. Carr, Capts. Argalus G. Henklein, Edward A. Godwin, Samuel W. Fountain, John A. Johnston, 1st Lieuts. De Rosey C. Cabell, Farrand Sayre, Henry R. Stiles, Asst. Surg., 2d Lieuts. Alfred C. Merillat, Joseph T. Crabb, Claude B. Sweeney, Alexander M. Davis, George W. Kirkpatrick, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 101, D. Platte, Aug. 13.)

At Fort Grant, Ariz., Aug. 12, 1895. Detail: Maj. Henry J. Nowlan, Capts. Edward G. Mathay, 7th Cav.; Edwin P. Gardner, Asst. Surg.; George S. Hoyle, 1st Cav.; John C. Gresham, Loyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. John D. Hartman, 1st Lieut. Charles J. Symonds, George W. Cole, Wm. G. Fitzgerald, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, Asst. Surg., 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Gardner, 7th Cav.; 3d Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat, 7th Cav.; 4th Lieut. John C. Gresham, 7th Cav.; 5th Lieut. John D. Hartman, 7th Cav.; 6th Lieut. Charles J. Symonds, 7th Cav.; 7th Lieut. George W. Cole, 7th Cav.; 8th Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, 7th Cav.; 9th Lieut. Loyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav.; 10th Lieut. John C. Gresham, 7th Cav.; 11th Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat, 7th Cav.; 12th Lieut. Charles J. Symonds, 7th Cav.; 13th Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, 7th Cav.; 14th Lieut. John C. Gresham, 7th Cav.; 15th Lieut. Loyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav.;

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Mr. Lott Flannery has been selected to prepare a design for the monument, to cost not less than \$2,000, to the memory of Gen. Clay Smith, who died recently in Washington, D. C. At the last regular meeting of the John A. Logan Command, Department of the Potomac, U. V. U., announcement of the death of Gen. Smith was formally made, and eulogies were delivered by Past National Comdr. Gen. S. S. Yoder, Col. H. L. Street, Colonel of the command, Gen. W. C. Talley, Surg. Gen. S. S. Boud, John G. Birchfield, Capt. William A. Whitney, Chaplain F. F. Bogia, Qmr. A. H. Beck, Adj't. Gen. S. F. Hamilton and others. Gen. Talley offered resolutions expressive of the esteem in which Gen. Smith was held by his comrades as a statesman, patriot, soldier and man, and the profound sorrow keenly felt by them at his loss. It was ordered that expressions of sympathy should be tendered his family and that his portrait be draped for ninety days.

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The anniversary of the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, was observed this year in Vermont as a State holiday.

The New York "Sun" says: "That the fears of an Indian outbreak in Wyoming and Idaho are now happily dispelled is mainly due to the intervention of the regular troops and the peaceful disposition of the supposed hostiles."

Brooklyn is making extensive preparations for the ceremony of unveiling at Prospect Park, on Tuesday next, Aug. 27, of the monument erected by the citizens of Maryland in honor of the Maryland soldiers who fell at the battle of Long Island in 1776. The regular troops stationed in New York Harbor will participate.

The alarmists in England have been thrown into a panic by what is probably a routine inquiry addressed to the British War Office to the city officials and Metropolitan Board of Guardians asking whether, in the event of war, they would be prepared to allow the War Department to utilize the infirmaries for the mobilization of an army corps for home defense.

We note the suggestion in the daily press that the exchange recently ordered of Batteries B and D, 2d Art., at Fort Warren, with two batteries from Fort Adams, may be the result of a recent inspection by an Inspector General. This is nonsense. The transfer was a mere routine of service designed to give Batteries B and D, which have been at Fort Warren for about six years, a pleasanter and more accessible station.

According to reports received from Formosa, the Japanese, under Gen. Kawamura, made short work of the Black Flags. Gen. Kawamura attacked Shinchiku, an important city on the southwest coast of the island and the stronghold of the leader of the Black Flags. Two Japanese gunboats co-operated with the land forces. The Black Flags were utterly routed, and the rebellion is virtually over.

Spain has already fifteen cruisers in Cuban waters, and to these are to be added nineteen now building in England, and six which are on the stocks in Cadiz, making a total of forty. Her success in quelling the last insurrection in Cuba is ascribed to the purchase in this country of a lot of gunboats, mounting one pivot gun each and especially designed for patrolling Cuban waters. They were designed by John Ericsson and built at the Delameter Works. But reports come from Spain that the republicans there are taking advantage of the Cuban outbreak to make trouble for the Government at home.

Concerning the island of Trinidad, claimed by Brazil, the London "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "To us the island has obvious importance. It is rich in water, and, lying upon the track of vessels, can be made into an excellent coaling station in a region where we have no imperial or Admiralty coaling establishment. We cannot, therefore, evacuate the island without good reason. The U. S. cruiser Newark has left Rio for Trinidad Island in order to report upon the nature of our occupation."

Last week we received four unsigned requests for changes of address—two from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, one from Fort Monroe and the fourth from Pepperhill, Mass. As the requests in two of these cases have been repeated, we have been able to comply with them. The identity of the other two subscribers is not yet determined. In asking for changes of address, not only should the request be signed, but care should be taken to give both the old and the new address. We hope to receive prompt notice of any apparent failure to respond to requests sent to this office, and notice of the non-receipt of papers. We make no objection to having these requests repeated as often as may seem necessary. The fault is rarely with our office, and we cannot locate it without full information.

Mr. Lincoln is reported to have said that Uncle Sam's web-feet could go wherever the ground was a little damp. That idea appears to have survived to our day, if we may judge from the appeals addressed to our Government, asking that war vessels should be sent to protect missionaries in the heart of China. We hope that recent experiences will persuade those who control religious sentiments that armies and navies have their uses even in a Christian civilization. They do no disservice to their Christian profession in rendering unto Caesar to things that are Caesar's. The foundation of religion is law, and when right sentiment ceases to control, the law must still demand its tribute of duty. Otherwise society will resolve into its original elements and progress from pagan barbarism to Christian civilization will be no longer possible.

The Commissary General of the Army has received two of the reports asked for from the eight assistant commissaries general attached to the geographical departments of the service on the expediency of adopting an emergency ration, and the kind that should be used. The other six are expected within the month, and when they are all in the Commissary General will render his decision in the matter. There is no doubt that some sort of emergency ration will be adopted, but whether its composition will be based on that of some European ration or be of an entirely new order will depend on the views of Comy. Gen. Hawkins and his eight assistants. Several specimens of emergency rations used by other armies have been received by Gen. Hawkins. That used by the German Army is the most compact. It consists of a small cracker, about three-quarters of an inch square and a quarter of an inch thick, and is said to contain as much nutriment as a pound loaf of bread. Emergency rations are distributed to soldiers engaged in campaign service, to sustain them if wounded or otherwise unable to procure food.

The San Francisco "Report" of Aug. 12, speaking of the Olympia's trip to China, says: "The Olympia has been ordered to the Asiatic Station, because Irving M. Scott, of the Union Iron Works, is about to visit Japan to bid upon contracts for building warships for the Japanese Government, and the Olympia will form a handsome advertisement of San Francisco's capabilities in that direction. This arrangement was made some time ago, and does credit to Mr. Scott's shrewdness on the one side and to the Government's courtesy and foresight on the other. Nothing is at present claiming the attention of the Navy, and we do not know that it could be better employed than in advertising to the world what fine war vessels United States shipyards can turn out. The Olympia also advertises, incidentally, that the United States is short of vessels suited to service purposes in the Orient. To do effective service there the rivers must be ascended, and that kind of work calls for vessels of light draught, such as we do not possess. Now, as China is likely to be in a more or less disturbed condition for some years to come, and more disturbed than it is even now, it seems to us—in view of the fact that the United States will have to maintain a certain commercial and military position in China, that our Government should build war vessels expressly designed for the river service above mentioned. They would always be useful, and in other parts of the world besides China, perhaps."

On the recommendation of Chief Constr. Hichborn, of the Bureau of Construction, Acting Secretary McAdoo, of the Navy Department, has approved a general plan, prepared by a board of naval officers, for the ventilation of warships. About a year ago the board was appointed to consider a plan for the ventilation of the battleship Iowa, now in course of construction, proposed by Lieut. Jayne. The plan was based on the substitution for steam and electric fans of electric fans alone, and a large number of them. The board also considered a plan proposed by Constr. Linnard, which has been endorsed by the Bureau of Construction, and finally concluding that it was better than Lieut. Jayne's, adopted it for the Iowa. The board then considered the question of ventilation generally, covering the whole ground, and adopted suggestions of the Bureau of Construction which were found to be in line with the most modern methods. Thorough ventilation of a ship will follow the application of these suggestions, which are included in the report approved by the Acting Secretary. The large ships are to depend for the bulk of their ventilation on steam fans, with electric fans introduced into small and obscure places and compartments. Lieut. Jayne's scheme, while not considered by the board to be adapted for naval purposes at present, will probably be tried on one of the gunboats under construction at Newport News, Va., electricity being used exclusively. For the purpose of comparison another gunboat will be ventilated by steam fans.

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W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
Bennett Bldg., 93 to 101 Nassau St., New York.

NAPOLEON AT SANS SOUCI.

The recent publication by D. Appleton & Co. of the memoirs of an aide-de-camp of the Emperor Napoleon, by Gen. Count de Sécur,* adds another and a most interesting volume to the library of Napoleonic literature which is now gathering. The fact that such men as Gen. Sécur, high-born, high-spirited and high-principled, should have formed on the whole so favorable an opinion of the Emperor is certainly testimony in his favor which should outweigh the vicious suggestions of scores of jealous rivals like Barras. Mr. Poulney Bigelow, who, though the friend of emperors, is not their rival, has been giving us of late in "Harper's Magazine" interesting pictures of the condition of things in the royal and aristocratic circles of Prussia at the time of the French invasion of Napoleon. It is instructive to compare his statements, which are obviously colored by Prussian sympathies, with the statement of Sécur concerning the same events.

For example, Mr. Bigelow tells us that Napoleon while in possession of Sans Souci read the private letters of Queen Louisa. What authority he has for this statement he does not reveal. It so happens that the first Frenchman who entered the royal palace at Potsdam after the capture of Berlin was Sécur, the aide-de-camp of Napoleon. In his memoirs he says concerning this:

"On that day the news of the surrender of Spandau had been received. Napoleon had gone to visit this fortress, whence he returned to sleep at Charlottenberg; but having lost his way, he only arrived an hour before dark, on horseback, alone, and soaked with drenching rain. There was no inhabitant or caretaker on the premises, and the grass was growing in the courtyard of this royal residence, which seemed entirely forsaken. I had only just arrived there, and was trying to open the door, when I saw the Emperor appear; he dismounted and united his efforts to mine, reproaching me that he had been left thus isolated, which was really an act of imprudence in the middle of an enemy's country. 'Why had I not posted any troops on his way? How was it that he was without guards?' I answered that it was not my fault, and he roughly told me to hold my tongue; but the moment afterward, the door having yielded to our efforts, his humor changed. It was while walking through these apartments that he perceived a good number of letters which had been left by the Queen in a chiffonier, which I had just opened out of curiosity. The Emperor made fun about this correspondence having been forgotten, declaring that it might be a lover's correspondence, and joking on the indiscretion which he might not be able to master and which would make him a confidant of the secrets of the princess. He then examined with curiosity all the evidences of this Queen's habits, making some observation or other on every object."

This certainly indicates an appreciation on the part of Napoleon of the proprieties, and proprieties which we regret to say, are not always observed under the license of war, even in our own service. We remember in occasion in which the confidential correspondence between two lovers, one of them a member of the family of John Tyler, President of the United States, was read before the camp-fires in Virginia, so that those who were unwilling to be thus admitted to sacred confidences were obliged to walk away.

The account Mr. Bigelow gives of Napoleon's action in other respects does not accord with that of Gen. Sécur. When the anxious wife of that unfortunate General, the Prince of Hatzfeldt, called to plead for her husband, she was received with every consideration. Her first idea had been to defend her husband by protestations of his innocence. Being a daughter of Minister Schleumerberg, one of Napoleon's greatest enemies, the Emperor doubted, she said, wanted to revenge himself upon her other through the man whom he had chosen for his son-in-law. This supposition may have seemed offensive, but Napoleon took no notice of it; his only answer was to call for the incriminating dispatch, which he

made her read, and of which he constituted her the judge after explaining its consequences; but greatly touched by her extreme distress, he hastened to add, pointing to the fire before which she was seated: 'Well, as you hold in your hands the proof of the crime, destroy it, and thus disarm the severity of our martial laws.' He had hardly finished speaking before the happy Princess had thrown the fatal letter into the very heart of the fire. The Emperor then proceeded to reassure her with a promise of his protection, and dispatched her immediately to her husband, whom he had enabled her to save from his own hands by this ingenious clemency."

This certainly presents Napoleon in a much more favorable light than Mr. Bigelow would have us believe, and on the very occasion when the Emperor's conduct is called in question. To criticize him because he would not yield the fortress of Magdeburg to the tears of Queen Louisa is manifestly unfair. That her beauty and her royalty did not accomplish the object desired simply shows that they had less influence with the astute soldier than with the more susceptible student of Prussian history.

THE PORT ROYAL DRY DOCK.

We are glad to see the statements in the daily papers that the government dry dock at Port Royal, S. C., is a success, and hope that official investigation will show the statement to be correct. Docking a vessel of 4,000 tons, like the Amphitrite, does not, however, prove that the new dock is large enough for one of our first-class battleships of from 10,288 tons like the Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts, to the 11,400 tons of the Iowa.

We confess some doubts on this point, and hope that the official examination of the dock will be so thorough that no disappointments will arise hereafter. Such an investigation should be made by an independent board, having no one upon it in any way connected with the work upon the dock or the allowances heretofore made to the contractor.

According to our information the Port Royal dock has cost as much as it would have cost had it been given in the first place to a contractor accustomed to this sort of work. The consideration in the contract, made Feb. 6, 1891, was \$418,915.67. To this was added \$12,000 for widening the entrance, \$26,000 for remedying a defect in the contractor's original plans, \$18,521.42 for damages claimed because of the cyclone of August, 1893. This is a total of \$475,437.09, quite sufficient to have secured a contract in the first instance from a firm of thoroughly experienced builders of docks.

The contract for the Port Royal dock provided for completing the work in twenty-four months from April 23, 1893. Extensions of time have been granted and the penalties remitted by the Navy Department. The contract time has been exceeded by two years, and this delay has resulted in heavy additional expense to the Government for inspection, superintendence and engineering. The delays are ascribed to the fact that it was the contractor's first experience in dock building and submarine work. His plans, prepared by Mr. Oehman Von Nerta, an employee of the Treasury Department, were condemned by a board appointed to report upon all the plans submitted. In June, 1893, a weakness was discovered in the foundation of the dock, due to hydrostatic pressure. This was remedied, upon the recommendation of a board, at the expense of the Government, \$26,000 being allowed for this. The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1894, states that the steps or altars at the head of the dock have given evidence of weakness by bulging. This would indicate a defect in the sheet piling, which has a penetration of from 16 to 23 feet, instead of at least 38 feet, as it should have.

The Port Royal dock is described in the dispatches to the daily papers as the largest government dock. It is wider at the entrance, it is true, but it is no longer than the docks at the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk navy yards. We presume it was necessary to test the dock with a comparatively light vessel, for the reason that a battleship cannot be brought within a mile of it because of the sand bar at the entrance of Port Royal harbor. It will require an expenditure of half a million of dollars to open an entrance to the dock, and its sufficiency for the purpose intended should be determined beyond question before the contractor is released upon his bond. The principle of allowing an inexperienced contractor to under bid another who understands the difficulties of the work upon which he is bidding, and then escape the consequences through the favor of government officials, is a wrong one, and should be condemned without regard to consequences. When contractors are held to a strict accountability they will be less ready to assume responsibilities beyond their strength, thus subjecting the Government to delay and loss. A good dock of sufficient size is an imperative necessity. We hope we have got it, even though it has been delayed two years beyond the time when it was due.

A correspondent who has given much thought to the subject sends us an excellent suggestion for the purpose of securing better and cheaper small arms for the Army and Militia. He proposes that all breech-loading magazine rifles for the Army and Navy and for the Militia of the different States should be obtained by purchase from the small arms factories in the United States; the Militia of each State to have a small arms and equipment board and select their own breech-loading maga-

zine small arms and equipment. A small arms caliber board should be organized, composed of officers of the line of the Army, Navy and Militia, to decide upon and recommend for adoption a caliber and cartridge for the United States. Each State could select by competition the best breech-loading magazine rifle procurable. A dozen or twenty small arms factories fostered by the Government in the United States would be able, in case of necessity, to at once arm with modern weapons a large command from each State. At present the Army is slowly being armed with a rifle, caliber 30, model of 1892, considered by the Navy and some of the States as obsolete. The State troops have different rifles of caliber 45 and 50. The Navy will have caliber 26, model 1895, and the Naval Militia in a short time the same. The Militia of a number of the States will have four different calibers, when there should be but one authorized by the Government. Requisitions to fill the annual allotment for small arms of any magazine breech-loading system adopted by a State could be filled in accordance with amended Section 1861 of the Revised Statutes by order of the Honorable Secretary of War. Certainly some plan should be adopted to secure uniformity in cartridge and caliber. The division of opinion between Army and Navy experts as to the proper caliber discredits the opinion of both and introduces uncertainty and confusion when there should be uniformity. The Army has adopted one caliber, the Navy another, and it is not impossible that the State of New York, which has provided for a small arms board, may have still a third.

At Fort McPherson 1st Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, 5th Inf., has adopted the excellent idea of keeping bicycles on hire at the post exchange. They now have eight wheels on hire at the fort and business is flourishing. This plan should be adopted at other posts, where it can be made a means of both profit and instruction. An association is being organized in New York for the purpose of assisting in the practical development of the bicycle for military purposes. Only wheelmen who have had military experience are eligible to membership. The demand for bicycles just at present is so great that all the manufacturers are pressed beyond their limits, but the possibilities of production will ere long equal or exceed the demand, and then those who have established the best reputation for quality and adaptability to military purposes will control the business of supplying military men, which promises to be large. The limit of production is said to be 800,000 bicycles a year, but there are reports circulated about a syndicate which is said to be preparing to make 400,000 wheels for next season, to be sold at a very low price. The demand is sure to create a supply, and the demand is so great that, according to an estimate we have seen, the American people invest \$50,000,000 in bicycles in a single year. In Southern California they use bicycles for herding cattle, and we have heard of a bicycle rider running down a coyote who was interfering with his flock. The use of the bicycle promises to become well-nigh universal. This will have a great effect in improving our roads, and it may even lead to a dress reform among the women, who have been compelled by the necessities of bicycling to admit that they are bifurcated. In the progress thus far made in the introduction of bicycling we are indebted to an old soldier, Col. Alfred A. Pope, more than to any other one man.

The case of General Prisoner Thomas Gill, Bat. I, 4th Art., lately tried for striking Lieut. W. E. Birkimer, 3d Art., and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for four years, is occupying some space, of late, in the daily press. It is stated that a few of the employees of the Weather Bureau, who formerly served under the Lieutenant, have joined in a petition to the President for executive clemency, alleging from their previous knowledge that he is a severe officer, etc. That any mitigation will be made in the punishment, at present, we very much doubt, for the offense is one of the gravest in the military catalogue, and one for which, in European armies, a much heavier punishment is inflicted. We have no idea that outside clamor will bring about any modification in the strict discipline so essential for the service. We are confident that the sentence will be fully executed, subject only to the remission for good conduct while in confinement, as is provided for by existing law and regulation. The Army is not yet prepared to accept the principle that enlisted men are at liberty to subject to physical assault officers who may be obnoxious to them.

Brig. Gen. W. B. Bend, of the Minnesota N. G., is a happy man. According to the Kansas City "Times" he has exhausted for himself and his brigade the possibilities of military instruction. To the question of a reporter "whether the presence of the regular troops is an advantage to the men of the Guard," he answered: "Positively no advantage whatever. They will not be asked to come here again; we do not want them, and I do not apprehend that they will wish to come, so that the wish will be mutual that they remain away. There was, perhaps, a time when the regulars were useful as an object to the National Guard—before the tactics had been learned. But the case is different, now that we know the tactics. The extended order drill of the 2d and 3d Regts. is quite up to the standard of the regular regiment." We have not the slightest doubt that the 2d and 3d Regts. understand the tactics better than did Grant, Sherman or Sheridan, and what more is needed to make a great soldier?

¹(An Aide de Camp of Napoleon.) Memoirs of Gen. Count Sécur, of the French Academy, 1800-1812. Revised by his grandson, Count Louis de Sécur. Translated by H. A. Uchett-Martin. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm'l. L. A. Beardslee.

Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm'l. C. C. Carpenter.

Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adm'l. F. M. Bunce.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm'l. W. A. Kirkland.

Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adm'l. Charles S. Norton.

Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.). At Panama, Aug. 1. Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.) On patrol duty in Bering Sea. Address mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. J. McGowan.

Training ship. Left Funchal July 18 for Yorktown, Va., and arrived Aug. 22.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.)

At Norfolk, Va., to have defects in her ventilation made good, which it is expected will occupy considerable time.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. B. J. Cromwell (n. a. s.)

Capt. J. H. Sands ordered to command Sept. 1. Left Key West, Fla., for New York on Aug. 17.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (n. a. s.) At Chefoo, China. To be relieved by the cruiser Olympia about Sept. 1, and return home.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.)

At Honolulu. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.)

At Cape Town. Will go to Montevideo to join S. A. Squadron. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.)

At Nagasaki, Japan.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.)

At Key West, Fla.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (n. a. s.)

At New York Navy Yard.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (a. s.)

At Chemulpo, Corea.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.)

Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.)

At Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.)

Was at Pagoda, China, Aug. 13.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham (s. d.)

At Bar Harbor, Me., where she will remain until Aug. 26.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (Training-ship.)

En route to Boston from Santa Cruz, Tenerife, and is expected to arrive at Boston about Sept. 5.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.)

On a cruise. Is due at Plymouth, England, Sept. 7.

She will be at Gibraltar Oct. 12; Tangier, Oct. 20; St. Thomas, Dec. 9, and return to Yorktown, Va., about Jan. 1. If there is time she will stop at Cadiz for a few days. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.)

At New York, to sail soon for Norfolk and Washington.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.)

At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. F. Wildes (Receiving-ship.)

At Mare Island, Cal.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (a. s.)

At Shanghai, China.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neil (e. s.)

At Gibraltar, Spain, Aug. 21, en route to Syrian coast.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards (s. d.)

At Pelee, Mich. Address Put-in Bay, O.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Weddigh (n. a. s.)

At Bar Harbor, Me.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking (Receiving-ship.)

At dock foot of West 50th St., New York City.

P. O. Station G, New York.

MOHICAN, 4 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.)

At Seattle.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.)

At Chemulpo, Corea.

MONONGAHELA, 6 guns (s. a. s.) Cadet Practice vessel. Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Hampton Roads, Va., Aug. 22.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (p. s.)

At Port Los Angeles, Cal. Capt. T. F. Kane is ordered to command Sept. 2.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.)

At Bar Harbor, Me.

NEWARK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling (a. s.)

At Cape Town, South Africa, Aug. 12.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.)

Flagship. At Bar Harbor, Me.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (p. s.)

At San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22, to leave shortly for China to relieve the Baltimore, and become the flagship of the station.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.)

At Yokohama, Japan, July 9.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.)

At Mare Island, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (a. s.)

At Sitka, Alaska.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.)

At Bar Harbor, Me.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.)

At Guayaquil, Ecuador. Will be relieved by the Mohican. Address all mail to Panama, care U. S. Consul.

RICHMOND, Capt. A. S. Crownshield, (Receiving-ship.) At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field, Public. Arrived at New London, Conn., Aug. 21, 20 days from Madeira. All well. Off Cape Hatteras met with a heavy blow.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) At Havre, France, where she will go into dry dock to have her hull cleaned.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship) Address until Aug. 31, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London; after Aug. 31 to Philadelphia. Left Havre for Plymouth, England, July 30.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass, Norfolk, Va.

THE TETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (a. s.) At Mare Island.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kauts (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Ackley, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore is ordered to command, per steamer of Sept. 14. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (a. s.) Comdr. Charles H. Stockton ordered to command per steamer of Sept. 3. At Shanghai, China.

G. O. 451, Navy Dept., July 8.

Publishes Order No. 415, issued by the Postmaster General, under date of June 15, establishing rates of pay for communications by telegraph, during the first fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, over lines which have accepted the conditions of the act of July 24, 1866, and are subject to such rates. The order directs that care must be taken to indorse on telegraph messages "Navy Department" and "Official Business," and announces that night messages can be sent at a considerably less rate than day messages. Blanks for night messages will therefore be procured and will be used whenever a message is not of sufficient importance as to demand immediate transmission.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary.

G. O. 454, Navy Dept., Aug. 10.

Referring to G. O. No. 453, dated July 25, 1895, add after "Buord, Washington, D. C." Bureau Steam Engineering.

W. MCADOO, Acting Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 17.—Lieut. R. H. Miner to Mare Island Navy Yard. Ensign W. M. Cross from the Hydrographic Office in Savannah and ordered to the Pinta on Aug. 10.

P. A. Surg. H. T. Percy from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to duty as member of medical examining board. Surg. S. H. Dickson detached from duty as member of naval examining board and ordered to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Asst. Surg. C. P. Bogg detached from the Monterey and granted two months' leave.

Asst. Surg. H. D. Wilson from the Monongahela and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

AUG. 19.—Lieut. J. C. Wilson detached from the Naval War College and granted three months' sick leave.

AUG. 20.—Asst. Naval Constr. F. B. Zahm detached from Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the New York yard. Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore from the Naval War College Sept. 12 and ordered to command Yantic per steamer Sept. 14. Orders of Lieut. Comdr. C. H. West to command that vessel have been revoked.

Ensigns A. A. Pratt detached from the Raleigh and E. L. Bissell from the Columbia and ordered to the Newark.

Chief Engr. U. S. G. White granted six months' sick leave.

AUG. 21.—Lieut. W. B. Fletcher ordered to the Atlanta. P. A. Engr. A. B. Canaga and Asst. Engrs. W. B. Day and W. C. Herbert, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie and Lieuts. F. Singer and C. H. Harlow to examination for promotion.

Carpenter E. P. Kirk detached from duty at Cramps' and ordered to the Atlanta.

Carpenter L. L. Martin detached from the Atlanta and granted one month's leave.

AUG. 22.—No orders.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Plans and specifications are being prepared in the revenue marine division of the Treasury for the construction of a new revenue cutter for use on the Pacific coast, for which purpose proposals will be advertised by Oct. 1. Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, says the new cutter, "for her inches, will be the finest vessel floating the American flag." She will be 220 feet long, with a draught of 15 feet. She will have engines of 2,000 indicated horse-power, and will make between 17 and 18 knots an hour. The U. S. revenue cutter Grant arrived at Sitka, Alaska, Aug. 19 with mail from the patrol fleet in Behring Sea up to July 13. The Grant picked up seven shipwrecked sailors from the American schooner C. J. White. A new find, paying rich, is reported to have been discovered at Cook's Inlet. The cutters Corwin, Rush and Perry were cruising on the seal grounds when the Grant left Unalaska. The health of officers and men of the fleet is reported as being good.

First Lieut. W. A. Failing detached from the Dexter and ordered to the Chandler at New York.

Second Lieut. D. A. Ainsworth detached from the Manhattan and ordered to the Dexter at New Bedford.

Third Lieut. John P. J. Ryan assigned to duty on the Manhattan at New York.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Ammen ram is reported to have made 8 successful runs at Bath, Me., on Aug. 17, reaching a speed of 16½ knots.

The U. S. S. Monterey arrived at Los Angeles Aug. 22 and the Machias at Shanghai Aug. 22. The New York, Minneapolis, Raleigh and Montgomery sailed from " " Harbor, Aug. 22, for Portland, Me.

A second test of the new dry dock at Port Royal, S. C., was made on Aug. 16 by the docking of the monitor Amphitrite. It is believed to have been satisfactory, so far as the Amphitrite is concerned.

G. O. 452, July 13, 1895, Navy Department, publishes instructions to be hereafter observed transporting to sick quarters those disabled in action in accordance with the new method described in the "Journal" of Aug. 17.

The Italian torpedo cruiser Caprera (556 tons) has begun her trials at Leghorn, attaining a speed of 17 knots with natural draught. Her contract speed with forced draught (4,000 horse-power) is 19 knots.

Her majesty's torpedo boat destroyer Sunfish on her second preliminary trial attained a mean speed on six runs of 27.24 knots, with an air pressure of 2½, revolutions 340, and the Salmon a mean speed on the six runs on the mile of 27.88 knots, and for the whole three hours 27.608 knots.

An important reform has just been effected in the French Navy. A special department is to be founded at the Ministry of Marine for drawing up plans of new ships, and of seeing that they are properly carried out in the State and private dockyards. A decree to this effect has been promulgated.

It has been finally decided to build four of the six gunboats authorized by the last Congress with full sails and single screws, and an order to that effect has been issued. They will be known as Gunboats Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13, and the two twin screw ships, with only fore-and-aft sails, as Gunboats Nos. 14 and 15.

Acting Secretary McAdoo has appointed a court of inquiry, consisting of the following officers, to meet at the New York Navy Yard on Tuesday next to investigate and fix the responsibility for the damage to the cruiser Columbia: Rear Adm'l. J. G. Walker, Capt. Albert Kautz, Capt. Willard Rodgers and Lieut. H. L. Draper, M. C., Judge Advocate.

A dispatch from Chatham, Mass., says: "The United States Survey steamer Blake ran into and sunk the cabin boat Hector of Chatham on the shoals on Aug. 21. The Hector was lobstering and had become becalmed, making it impossible for her to get out of the steamer's track. The crew saved their lives by grasping the chains of the steamer and climbing aboard."

Notwithstanding that the U. S. S. Alert has reached her majority, having been built just twenty-one years ago, she is still a pretty good craft. According to a recent report received at the Navy Department she was given a six hours' run at full steam, resulting in a mean speed of eleven knots. This is a pretty good showing for machinery built nearly a quarter of a century ago.

G. C. M. O., 43 and 44, July 3, 1895, Navy Department, publishes the proceedings in the cases of Lieuts. Edward J. Dorn and Wilson W. Buchanan, U. S. N. who were tried before a G. C. M. at Mare Island, Cal., on a charge of "culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty" and found not guilty, and acquitted, as heretofore published in the "Army and Navy Journal."

The Austrian Government has decided to try the Belleville water-tube boiler, having carefully investigated its working in other vessels, for the battleship Buda-Pesth, now building at Trieste. She is to develop 8,500 indicated horse-power under natural draught, and the boilers will have a collective grate area of 720 square feet and a heating surface of 22,500 square feet. The engines are also to be built at Trieste.

England is to join Spain in a naval demonstration against Morocco. The Spanish squadron of four ships, including the new cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa (which touched the ground on issuing from the port), left Ferrol Aug. 7 for Cadiz, where two other vessels will join it preparatory to proceeding to Tangier. The Barfleur, Collingwood, Rodney, Arethusa and Fearless arrived at Gibraltar from Malta on Tuesday, and left again on Thursday for Tangier.

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The American line's new steamer St. Louis had an official trial on Aug. 20, 1895, in the English Channel and maintained a speed of 22.3-20 knots per hour for over four hours, carrying the Stars and Stripes faster than any flag has ever before been carried through those waters. The course was from Portland Hill to Start Point, a distance of fifty-two knots. The St. Louis made a flying start, due west, with the tide. The time consumed was 2 hours 12 minutes 5 seconds, showing a speed of 23.06 knots. The return trip was made in 2 hours 28 minutes 37 seconds, a speed of twenty-one knots. Among those on board the St. Louis were Comdr. Royal B. Bradford and Lieut. Richard T. Mulligan, U. S. N., Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles, U. S. N. naval attaché of the U. S. Embassy, and Naval Const. Frank L. Fernald.

The Kebo Valley Club of Bar Harbor, Me., gave a grand ball and reception in honor of Secretary of the Navy Whitney and the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron on Aug. 20. It was said to be the most brilliant affair of its kind ever held in Bar Harbor. Nearly a thousand invitations were sent out. The ball was opened about 11:30 o'clock by Secretary Herbert, with Mrs. R. Pendleton Bowler. Then came Adm'l. Bunc, with Mrs. Levi P. Morton, followed by the Captains of the various vessels and other patrons. The North Atlantic Squadron was represented by the following officers: Rear Adm'l. Bunc, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, of the Dolphin; Capt. R. D. Evans, of the flagship New York; Capt. M. Miller, Lieut. L. L. Reamy, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh and the junior and ward room officers of the various vessels. A dinner was served just before the ball opened.

The "United Service Gazette" says: "Attention is being just now very much attracted to the United States Navy. The performance of the Columbia in surpassing her sister ship the New York, by accomplishing a passage across the Atlantic has proved her, by the time occupied, the actual distance covered, and the average speed maintained, to be the fastest fighting vessel in the world. Eleven minutes under a week is thought to be very remarkable time for a warship, averaging as she did 18.40 knots during her journey to New York. There is an uneasy feeling that until the Powerful and Terrible are finished we have no cruiser which could maintain the like speed for such a continuous run." "La Yacht" says: "Cette traversée, bien que très remarquable, a été notablement plus longue que celle des paquebots à marche rapide qui desservent les lignes transatlantiques."

The naval estimates now being prepared at the Navy Department will show a notable decrease in the amount necessary for continuing work on the new Navy. Last year Congress appropriated about \$13,000,000 in all for payments on new ships including armor and armament. It was the heaviest appropriation made since the work of rehabilitating the Navy first commenced. This was due to the fact that the bulk of the obligations with contractors and armor manufacturers fell due during the current year. The estimates for the coming year on account of the new Navy will be at least \$5,000,000

August 24, 1895.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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leaves the dry dock she will have to coal, and this will take some ten days. Chief Engr. S. L. P. Ayres was relieved from duty at the yard on Aug. 22 by Chief Engr. E. Farmer. Work on the Lancaster and Maine is nearing completion. The hull of the Lancaster has received a coat of black, and her masts, spars and smokestack have been painted a neat buff color, giving her a very trim appearance. The Fern has been overhauled and painted and expects to leave the yard almost any day for Norfolk with stores. Work on the building which is to be used as offices for the commandant and heads of departments is nearing completion.

In anticipation of an increase in the number of naval constructors as a result of Secretary Herbert's decision to send officers of this corps to sea serious consideration is being given to the question of assigning more naval cadets than usual to duty abroad for the purpose of acquiring an increased knowledge in naval architecture. If the plan of sending constructors to sea is to be followed out on the lines proposed by the Secretary, it will be absolutely necessary to make additions to the constructors' corps from year to year. The corps is now short-handed and it is thought that the work of ship construction would be seriously hampered if the Department should assign one Constructor to each fleet. Eventually it is proposed to have an Assistant Constructor assigned to each ship. There are now six cadets abroad undergoing an advanced course in naval architecture, two of whom will come home within a short time, and the advocates of the project for giving constructors sea duty are hoping that the Secretary will send at least half a dozen cadets abroad this fall for the usual two years' course. There will be no difficulty in finding cadets who are willing to go. In fact there are already a number of candidates for the two regular vacancies.

Barring the vacancy at present existing in the Judge Advocate General's Department, Presidential appointments to junior vacancies in the staff departments will be few and far between for some months to come. Neither the Pay Corps, Adjutant General's Department nor Commissary Department will be reduced to the limit fixed by the last Congress before 1896, and there will not be a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department by age retirement before July 27, when Gen. Batchelder will be relegated to the retired list. Should Asst. Surgs. Matthews and Walker, who were recently ordered before a retiring board, be retired, the number of Assistant Surgeons will be reduced to the limit of 110 fixed by the last Congress, so that with one vacancy the President will be able to make an appointment to the Medical Corps. It will be the policy of the Department to retire all disabled medical officers as rapidly as possible in order to keep up the quota with active men. The Surgeon General had proposed to recommend to Congress during the coming session that the former strength of the Medical Corps be restored, but in view of the recent and prospective abandonment of posts he now believes that the number of Assistant Surgeons will be sufficient for the needs of the Army, provided vacancies are promptly filled with young and active men.

RECRUITS FOR THE NAVY.

The following report upon the subject of procuring men for the Navy was addressed to the Secretary March 12, 1889, by Rear Adm. Henry Erben:

Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy:

The question is how can we get proper men for our ships whose homes and interests are in this country? I think if we should try taking landsmen or men from our water front we would find the result after a short time very satisfactory. There can be no doubt that we have among us a fine material to draw upon, ready to take up with a sea life, particularly so in a man-of-war. Formerly our merchant vessels carried as ordinary seamen just such men going to sea for the first time as a portion of their crew, the rate of landsmen not being known in that service. The whaling fleet was almost entirely manned by strong young country lads. Our merchant whaling fleets have pretty much disappeared from the seas and the Navy has taken little or no interest in the matter. In my opinion, it is the young American, of over 21 years of age, who, having had an experience with the world for a few years battling for a living, working along shore, upon a farm and a good part of the time out of work altogether, we should try to get and who would be glad to join the service as a landsman. Such a man would soon find he was well fed, well clothed and well cared for, well and regularly paid and in case of injury or after long service is taken care of for the rest of his days, and that altogether he was better off than ever before in his life. Taking these young men in the service to train would be no experiment, for years ago during the days of sailing craft the landsmen of one cruise would be the ordinary seamen and seamen of the next. I believe these young men could be obtained in large numbers when they understood that life on board a man-of-war was not what it formerly was; that instead of deprivations and but few comforts privileges and the best of care would be given to them and comparatively easy and regular work. During our war many of our ships' companies were made up of landsmen, it being almost impossible to get seamen. Hereafter, vessels being moved by steam, but little sea-handling will be required. In 1863 several hundred landsmen came to New York from Kentucky and Tennessee; by careful instruction they were put in good shape, learned the lead, were able to steer, made good gun crews and did splendid fighting. They were drafted among the vessels going south and good reports were heard of them in Adm. Farragut's fleet. The readiness with which Americans appear to adapt themselves to any trade or business pursuit would soon be manifested, and by careful training and teaching on a cruising ship would turn out quick, intelligent men-of-war's men. No time should be wasted upon them by a schoolmaster, as such men would have passed the day for attending school, but every opportunity should be given them to learn and handle all the appliances of a modern man-of-war. I think every cruising vessel should have a large portion of her crew made up of landsmen.

We have tried manning our vessels by the apprentice system. The result has not been satisfactory, as is shown by the very few coming from that system. When we consider the large number of boys who have been apprenticed in the Navy since the reorganization of the apprentice system in 1875, it may be counted a failure. Everything has been done by the different Chiefs of Bureau of Equipment to make it a success. The boy is unreliable, does not know his own mind, has had no experience with the world, hence does not know when he is well off. Discipline becomes irksome to him; he tires of the ship and his schoolmaster causes him to be denied liberty or privileges and possibly gives him extra work because he may be behind in his class, and finally the love of adventure which took him to a ship departs. He either gets his discharge, deserts or fails to rejoin the service at the expiration of his apprenticeship. If he re-enters he finds himself surrounded and controlled by a set of foreign petty officers, entirely without sympathy for him. At last he becomes disgusted and gets out of the service. The few that remain prove fine fellows and would make the nucleus of a splendid lot of men for our Navy.

I commanded the St. Mary's school ship for boys for four years and learned to understand the boy thoroughly, and know that what I say of him is true. I think we might let up considerably on the school work on board our apprentice ship. It is very often proven that the boy best adapted for a sea life is not generally found among those having the highest marks at school for proficiency in studies, aptitude and attention, and I may say conduct. I think our apprentices should be sent to sea as quickly as

possible after enlistment in cruising men-of-war, and when they have served out their time let them take the places of petty officers and become the instructors of our landsmen. I think the number of men allowed the service should be increased, this increase to be made from our own countrymen. We are pledged to many foreigners already in the service who have been faithful and have done good work for many years. These men would, of course, be retained, and but a short time would rid the service of the beachcomber element now infesting it. For nine years when on duty along the coast from New York to Eastport, Me., I have given a good deal of attention to the getting these young men. The result was most favorable to getting all that we needed, the number increasing as the nature of the service was better understood. Should Congress come to the assistance of our commercial men and allow them in re-establishing our mercantile fleet upon the seas, which would also be a naval reserve, an additional impetus would be given to those wishing to follow a sea life. An interchange of services would certainly follow, the merchant marine becoming as of old the nursery of our seamen upon whom our country could depend in time of need.

A GREAT PACIFIC COAST ENTERPRISE.

Seattle, Wash., is rejoicing in the commencement of work on the canal at that place to unite Elliott Bay, Puget Sound, with Lake Washington. The Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" tells us that the existence of a great fresh water lake so near to the salt water of the ocean is what induced in early pioneer days the location of the village of Seattle on Elliott Bay, and since that time the connection of the two bodies of water so that great ships could pass from one to the other has been the constant dream and hope of every inhabitant of this neighborhood. The proposed canal not only attracted the attention of those whose immediate interests were affected, but of distinguished statesmen and engineers who considered it in connection with the interests of the whole republic. It was considered and endorsed by Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. A., as early as 1853; by Gen. B. S. Alexander, U. S. A., Maj. George S. Elliott, U. S. A., and Capt. C. W. Raymond, U. S. A., in 1867; by Capt. Charles F. Powell, U. S. Engrs., in 1884; by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and Gen. John Pope, U. S. A., in 1885; and by several legislatures of the Territory of Washington, finding that Congress would not undertake this work, the public-spirited citizens of Seattle recalled the story of the little red hen ("I'll do it myself," said the little red hen), and went at the work with a will. Acting under a liberal charter granted by the State, the Seattle and Lake Washington Water Co. was formed; 3,000 citizens of Seattle subscribed \$545,000 to make up a subsidy of half a million, and \$7,000,000 was obtained from the capitalists of St. Louis on 6 per cent. bonds. The work undertaken includes the excavation of two waterways, each about a mile long and 1,000 feet wide; two Duwanish waterways connecting the east and west waterways with the mouth of the west channel of the Duwanish River; a canal waterway about one mile long and 218 feet wide at low water; a canal through the upland 80 feet wide at low water, in a direct line nearly two miles to Lake Washington, and the filling to a level of 2 feet above high tide of 1,525 acres of tide land, directly adjoining the business center of the city, with the excavated material. The two main waterways and the canal waterway are to be excavated to a depth of 26 feet at low tide, the canal itself to a depth of 30 feet at dead low water in the lake, and the Duwanish waterways to a depth of 12 feet at low tide. The amount of material to be excavated is 36,000,000 cubic yards, just about enough to do the filling required. Thus the two enterprises dovetail together exactly. Capt. Thomas W. Symons, C. E., U. S. A., is chief engineer of the enterprise. Its completion, we are told, will give Seattle "the best harbor on the Pacific coast, thus fixing beyond further doubt the city's position as the principal port of the Pacific Northwest and ultimately of the whole Pacific coast." It is expected that the turning in of fresh water along the wharves will do away with the ravages of the teredo, the pest of the Pacific coast.

A FALSE STATEMENT CORRECTED.

Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Neb., Aug. 13, 1895.
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:
I observed in your issue of Aug. 10, 1895, that you quoted an article from the Kansas City "Times," in which I am made to appear in a false position. There have been numerous articles published in the papers concerning the so-called Congressional Investigating Committee which met here on the 24th ult., which articles are either false in fact or in the inferences drawn. I did not think it of any use to write to those papers in regard to the matter; but when your paper quotes articles which are untrue in the main, it is different, as unless contradicted by me it might lead some persons to believe that there was some truth in the statements. I saw the article which you publish in the Sioux City "Journal" and afterward in other papers, from some of which the "Times" obtained its item, no doubt. Thinking that a reply thereto by Senator Allen, who was the leader of the committee, might set at rest the widespread false statements in the press, I addressed him a letter requesting him to state the facts, and branding the publication in the letter referred to as an infamous falsehood, as he knew. In a communication to me under date of the 7th inst., among other things he says:

"In my recent letter to you I gave it as my opinion that it would be advisable to say nothing further about the article which recently appeared in the Sioux City "Journal," thinking that the public would understand, without explanation, that it was overdrawn and that it would do you no real injury, while to again refer to it in a public way would be, in my judgment, to clothe it with a dignity that its merits do not entitle it to. I have not the slightest objection to express my opinion of this article at a proper time or under proper circumstances, but I do not believe that it would be in order for me to volunteer a public statement regarding it. . . . With the highest personal consideration and desiring to be remembered kindly to your estimable wife and family, I have the honor to be, very truly yours," WM. V. ALLEN.

I will remark that Senator Allen did not order me to "sit down," but with courteous movement of his head (he sat nearest me) indicated his desire, which I was happy to accede to.

We take great pleasure in publishing this contradiction of the statements from which we quoted and which have been given wide circulation. We have learned by much experience that the reporters of the daily papers are not always reliable guides as to matters of fact. Even when there is a basis of truth in their stories they are apt to give a false coloring to the facts.—Editor Journal.

IN CAMP AT TYRINGHAM.

Friday, Aug. 16, was a gala day in Tyringham, Mass. The people of the town gave a picnic to Light Bat. 1, 1st U. S. Art., which is in camp here and visitors came from all the adjacent towns. Two enormous tables were spread in an orchard not far from the camp and 240 people were accommodated at once—in all, nearly 800 people were dined. A little after 2 P. M. the battery left camp for the picnic ground under escort of the Stockbridge band and followed by the G. A. R. posts from Lee and Otis, commanded respectively by Judge Casey and Warren Hawley. The procession, with the Tyringham Drum Corps in the rear, filed into the grounds and at the word of command uncovered and seated themselves to do justice to the good things which were provided by the ladies of the town. There were several kinds of cold meats, six different salads, quantities of fresh biscuit, various kinds of cakes and pies and an abundance of watermelon. The tables were decorated with golden rod and bunting and the table spread for the officers and distinguished guests was draped with flags that were caught up here and there with bunches of the national flower, while interspersed among the dishes no all the tables were large bunches of sweet pea and of geraniums. After the dinner the officers and speakers of the

day were ushered to a covered platform, where addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, rector of the Stockbridge Episcopal Church, Gen. Schaff, of Pittsfield, Col. Bliss, of Stockbridge, Col. Weller, of the 37th Massachusetts Regt., and Judge Casey, of Lee.

The entire affair was gotten up by the people of the town and their patient labor was rewarded by the hearty approval of the guests.

The battery has been in camp now for four weeks and a few days and they expect to remain a week or so longer. The target practice is over and was very successful, occupying four days in all. Col. Miller, of the 1st Art., has visited the camp and not long ago Col. Carey, Chief Paymaster of the Department of the East, came on and paid off the men.

Visitors still throng the camp and the battery never ceases to create an interest unprecedented in the affairs of this town. The men are in splendid condition and have conducted themselves admirably, and so far as the people of this and surrounding towns are concerned the experiment has been a grand success. Doubtless the experience of actual camp life has been beneficial to the soldiers both physically and mentally.

H. CALKINS, Jr.

MISSIONARIES AND THE NAVY.

Col. Cockerill, in one of his recent letters from Japan to the New York "Herald," says: "Last year when the U. S. cruiser Baltimore was stationed at Chemulpo, Corea, for the protection of the Christians located there, a letter was written and sent to the United States and published, declaring that on a certain occasion, when an attack from the Tong Haks was expected, the officers and men of the ship were so drunk as to be incapacitated for service. Out from our Navy Department came an order to investigate. The investigation was bad and the authorship of the letter traced to a missionary woman, who finally admitted that she knew nothing of the matter, save that a servant in her employ had told her that on the evening of the day in question another servant had told her that she had seen in a shop where she was buying something two ship's men very drunk. She didn't know whether they were officers, marines or sailors, or whether they were French, Russian, English or Americans. So much for this. To speak of missionaries on board the Baltimore now is to produce silence of the deepest marine character. At Nieuw Chwang last winter, when the U. S. gunboat Petrel was there, the missionaries, who were forced to take refuge there on account of the war, made themselves very obnoxious by their querulousness and constant complaining. After the fighting in that vicinity they all went to work diligently, so an officer informs me, to hunt up 'atrocities,' and many of the unfounded stories sent out about the cruelty of the Japanese were traced to these people, who were inflamed against the Japanese because they had pushed the war to their abiding places, thereby discomfiting them. Our old Monocacy has been kept crawling up and down the rivers of China at the beck and call of nervous missionaries, sometimes on sand bars and sometimes on land, and it would be difficult to make any of her crew believe that the good achieved in China by mission work is at all commensurate with the cost and trouble."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S.—The post office address of the Fort Thomas rifle range is Visalia, Kenton County, Ky.

S. C.—Write to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for a copy of the U. S. Signal and Telegraph Code.

B. S. J. asks: When will there be a vacancy for an appointment to West Point from the 12th Congressional District of New York? Answer.—1896.

NASHUA.—Benicia Barracks is a post of three companies, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson, 1st Inf. For detailed information write to the Post Adjutant, Benicia Barracks, Cal.

B. N. D. asks: When will there be a vacancy for an appointment to West Point from the 11th and 7th Congressional Districts of New York? Answer.—1896 in the 7th and 1899 in the 11th.

S. D. A.—If injury to the eye occurred in the line of duty and necessitated discharge, then the soldier is entitled to a pension. But from your statement it would seem the eye was unsound previous to enlistment.

M. J. H.—Write for full particulars to Maj. G. C. Reid, Adjt. and Insp. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. If your age and physical and mental condition are as you state you will find no difficulty in enlisting in the corps.

J. A.—Your question is too vague. Explain in detail the circumstances under which you have heretofore received extra duty pay and the circumstances under which it was stopped, and we may be able to give you a decisive answer.

J. W. T.—A. R. 132 reads: "An enlisted man who abandons himself from his post or company without authority shall forfeit all pay and allowances accruing during such absence, and, upon conviction by court martial, make good the time lost. An absence without leave of less than one day shall not be noted upon the muster and pay rolls."

C. P.—Simon B. Buckner, who was a Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army, is still alive and resides, we believe, at Louisville. There was a Philip St. George Cooke in the Confederate Army, a Brigadier General, who died Dec. 6, 1861. He was a Virginian as was Gen. Philip St. George Cooke of the U. S. A., who died short while ago.

B. C.—An artificer detailed on extra duty as school teacher can draw extra duty pay. Artificers receive no additional pay under the act of May 15, 1872, and have no pay retained, except under the act of June 16, 1890. They are entitled to the benefits of the act of Aug. 4, 1854, for re-enlistment. We do not find the name Wirt Strickler on the register of cadets of the U. S. Military Academy.

T. E. K. asks the name of a publisher from whom he could procure the manual of instruction for a Gatling gun detachment, and also where a government report on a test made, and in fact any other important matter pertaining to this gun that will assist in thoroughly equipping a detachment. Answer.—Hopkins' Gatling Gun Tactics, price 50 cents, published by the the Pettibone Bros. Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O. Write Gatling Gun Co., Hartford, Conn., for book on trials.

SAILOR asks: (1) If a young man was to travel around the world from port to port on sailing vessels would he have much trouble to get a position on an ocean steamer? (2) Would he have much trouble in his travels starting from New York to England, then through the Mediterranean Sea to Australia, thence to China, from there to San Francisco, then down around Cape Horn and up to New York again? Answer.—(1) Such an experience would help you a great deal, but would not guarantee you any position. You would have to take your chance, and the applications for work on ocean steamships are greater than the demand. Energy and enterprise, however, count for a great deal, and sooner or later you should be able to obtain the work you desire. (2) You would be apt to meet all kinds of trouble, even if you were not looking for it. On such a voyage you might be shipwrecked and meet with all manner of privations, and might go to Davy Jones. You would stand a good chance of meeting calms, fogs, hurricanes, and you certainly would not strike a siren.

W. S. C. asks for a list of the class graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1893 and their present duty. Answer.—The following is the list: Wilfrid V. Powelson, Vermont; William S. Montgomery, Cincinnati; Frank H. Clark, Jr., Columbia; Henry H. Ward, Vermont; Eugene L. Bissell, Philadelphia; Edward H. Campbell, Columbia; Charles J. Lang, Philadelphia; Walter B. Crosley, Minneapolis; Wm. K. Gise, Texas; Thomas S. Wilson, Vermont; Henry A. Pearson, Olympia; Orton P. Jackson, Montgomery; Frank L. Chadwick, Raleigh; John S. Doddridge, Olympia; Percy N. Olmsted, Lancaster; Christopher C. Fewell, Monterey; Frank B. Upham, Olympia; John L. Sticht, New York; Richard S. Douglas, Texas; Alfred A. McKethan, New York; Alfred A. Pratt, Raleigh; Henry B. Price, Philadelphia; Martin E. Trench, New York Navy Yard; Frank D. Read, Texas; John H. Brady, Texas; Allen M. Cook, Amphitrite; Emmet R. Pollock, Texas; Andre M. Proctor, New York Navy Yard; Maurice B. Peugnet, New York Navy Yard.

WORK OF HELIOGRAPH CORPS.

The "Illustrated American" of Aug. 24 has a handsomely illustrated article, entitled "The Apex of Heliography," from which we take, by permission, the accompanying illustration. The letter press describes the recent attempt to establish a series of heliograph stations on the snow peaks of the Cascade Range in Oregon and Washington. Six thoroughly equipped parties were sent to as many different peaks. The "American" says: "Five reached their destinations from half-past eleven to two o'clock on the appointed day, while the sixth only failed through being led by a local guide by a route that terminated in a tremendous canyon, around which it was impossible to go within the time limit. This mountain was Baker, 10,827 feet high. The mountains actually ascended were Rainier, 14,444 feet; Adams, 11,906; Hood, 11,758; Jefferson, 10,567, and Diamond, 9,500." But for the storm, which prevented work, signals would have been sent from one end of the chain to the other. "The highest station used is Mount Shasta, in California, from which Professor John Davidson, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, sent a message one hundred and ninety-two miles to St. Helena, in the Coast Range, the longest distance on record. On an exceptionally clear day, Davidson has seen a flash one hundred and sixty miles with the naked eye."

A more recent and successful attempt by the Heliograph Corps to exchange signals between Pike's Peak and Denver, Col., is thus described by a correspondent of the New York "Sun," writing from Denver, Aug. 9:

"To the unfamiliar observer that dim glow, or twinkling light, seemed to the naked eye to be a lost star. It winked and blinked through the misty air in the most eccentric manner; sometimes it seemed to glare out as if it were a comet coming head on with mighty speed; again it flamed skyward and again it glowed steadily. The intervals between its glowing and its disappearance had no intelligible significance to the visitors in the party, but the signal observers were interpreting the flashing of that light readily enough. The man with his eye to the telescope announced the message word by word, and another wrote it upon the proper blank. Capt. Glassford, with field glasses at his eyes, also read the message."

The following dispatch was received by the "Sun" man from the top of Pike's Peak:

"The Sun," New York:
Left Fort Logan on July 15. Proceeded to Long's Peak; established station there and opened it on July 24, successfully heliographing to Denver, seventy miles. Continued same on 25th. Closed station and proceeded across Continental Divide to headwaters of Grand River, one of the principal tributaries of the Rio Colorado, thence down it to the Blue River, up same to its head, thence via Dillon to Breckenridge, passed Como, Florissant, Cripple Creek, and by trail from Gillette to this point. Opened this station to-day. Rain almost continuously for two weeks.

When Capt. Fowler (Capt. J. L. Fowler, 2d Cav.), with his small detachment of cavalry, set out from Fort Logan as escort to the signal party, it was with the belief that communications would be made from a number of distant peaks. The prospects for a pleasant excursion into the mountains were very bright, and all the members of the expedition were envied. The thoughts of juicy venison steaks, of delicious mountain trout, of fragrant pines, cool nights, and the many other delights of camping out were uppermost. The tiresome climbing of rocks and the vexations along the route were anticipated as inevitable, but the strange weather of the present season was not taken into account. The rainy weather began before the party had been out a day. A brief talk was had with Denver from Golden the first day out. A second station was successfully opened near Boulder, and a third time Denver was reached by heliograph from near Estes Park. But after that the days passed into weeks before a flash was sent to the Equitable Building, Denver. Leaving most of the expedition at the base of Long's Peak, Capt. Fowler, Sergt. Andy, a guide, and the two packers undertook the ascent of the peak. There is no regular trail up Long's Peak, and the ascent entails great exertion. To perform this feat during favorable weather is an easy matter compared with the excitement and fatigues encountered during a season of storms such as the party experienced on this trip. Though dressed in winter garb and with heavy overcoats, the party often had to halt to build fires to warm themselves. The winds howled savagely about, sweeping across the great fields of rock at the rate of 150 miles an hour at times, while rain, snow, and hail storms alternated without apparent interruption. Added to this were tremendous thunder and lightning. The animals many times sunk to the ground in fright.

Finally the summit was reached, but the storms made it unsafe to remain, even for a portion of a day, and a return to a comparatively quiet spot was made. This was found just below a glacier which is formed between two great cliffs, known locally as the V because of their shape, and there the party camped for four days waiting for the clouds to lift. Occasionally the deep blue park at the base of the mountain could be seen under the tumbling, rolling cloud walls, but Denver and the welcoming beam of the reflected sun continued to be shut out from the gaze of the drenched party. Finally came a clear day, the two stations were placed in communication, and then, without loss of time, Capt. Fowler returned to more congenial weather below.

After leaving Estes Park the weather continued bad, and though game might have been found, the dampness of the atmosphere drove away all thoughts except of rousing campfires and dry clothing. There were fish, of course, and such food they enjoyed in abundance, but for any great amount of sport in the expedition the party failed to find it. They shortened their trip materially, and a number of peaks were left to be ascended some other year.

"Since Cripple Creek became so prominent a mining camp, the trail via Pike's Peak has become a main-traveled road, and the ascent from the west side is not



FOUR HELIOGRAPHS

MAZAMA INSTRUMENT

BIG MAZAMA

ARMY INSTRUMENT

LITTLE MAZAMA

difficult. Nevertheless, signaling for any great length of time in the midst of an August snow storm is not a fascinating pastime, and when the test was thoroughly made there was nothing more to do but seek lower altitudes. From Pike's Peak to the post the marches were made at some speed, but though the way was along well-traveled roads amid verdant fields, the weather still proved treacherous, and daily showers continued to make matters uncomfortable for the party. With skins sadly browned, scorched, and peeling under the exposure to inclement weather, the expedition arrived at Fort Logan in good health after a thirty-three days' tour over the Rocky Mountains, proving that a signal corps can move through the roughest country in unpropitious weather and establish communications between known places. No more severe test could be had to prove the efficiency of the heliograph than this latest campaign of the Signal Corps of the Department of the Colorado."

MARE ISLAND, CAL.
The junior officers of the cruisers Philadelphia and Olympia have decided the baseball championship in favor of the steers of the Olympia against that of the Philadelphia by a game at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Aug. 9. Score, 16 to 14. The game was witnessed by many officers and an enthusiastic crowd of young ladies who rendered much vocal encouragement. The nines were composed as follows:

Olympia.	Position.	Philadelphia.
Monaghan.	Catcher.	Raby
Eckhardt.	Pitcher.	McCormack
Standley.	1st base.	Fewell
Kindelberger.	2d base.	Lang
Todd.	3d base.	Lanning
Doddridge.	Shortstop.	Bannon
Freeman.	Right field.	Morton
Davidson.	Center field.	Karns
Baldwin.	Left field.	Johnston

The catching of Raby and the pitching of Eckhardt were exceptionally good, Eckhardt striking out 15 men. The all-round work of Standley and McCormack was excellent. Fewell did well on 1st base and Baldwin made some good hits.

A BRAVE RESCUE.

Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1895.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:
Corp. Thomas Cullinan and Pvt. Fitzgeralds of Capt. Jocelyn's Co., 21st Inf., rescued from a watery grave Pvts. Doty and Mahoney, Co. H, 21st Inf., and a gentleman from Plattsburgh. They upset in Lake Champlain in a terrible storm which suddenly came upon them. Many saw the struggle from the shore, but it was left for the boys in blue to face the storm. Victory was none too soon, as the capsized party were exhausted and would have soon succumbed to the terrible storm. The heroes were long and roundly applauded by the people that lined the banks when all were safely landed on shore.

AN EYE WITNESS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

1st Lt. F. O. Johnson, 3d Cav., then in charge of the exchange at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., filed in April, 1893, a claim for \$86, alleged to be due from 43 recruits to the exchange for credit sales to them. It appears that of these 43 recruits 11 were absent on desertion, 11 had been discharged, 1 was on recruiting service and 19 had been sent to regiments, and that all the deserters and discharged, 22 in number, were indebted to the Government. It was reported that 10 of the 43 men were charged on their descriptive lists with the amounts due the exchange and that \$20 had presumably been collected by payments and reported by them as miscellaneous receipts. The Judge Advocate General of the War Department declared that it was clear that the post exchange is in no sense a post trader, but an establishment created solely by orders. The Comptroller takes the same view of the matter in a decision just rendered, declaring that the exchange can give credit to soldiers, and that defaulters cannot be punished otherwise than by being disbarred the privileges of the exchange and the Government assumed no responsibility for its debts. The Comptroller holds that the accounting officers have no duty to perform in connection with the claims or accounts of any post exchange unless they are involved in the improper disbursement of Government funds.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior John M. Reynolds has rendered a decision that those who served in the Revenue Marine on vessels which co-operated, by direction of the President, with the Navy, were not in the Navy or the naval establishment of the United States, and are not pensionable under the act of June 27, 1890, nor their widows or minor children. Judge Reynolds holds that the Revenue Marine is a civil branch of the service.

Comptroller Bowler, of the Treasury Department, has advised the Secretary of the Navy that he may enter into contracts without requiring the contractors to give bond, for the supplies of stationery needed for the Department during the current fiscal year.

THE STATE TROOPS.

CONNECTICUT STATE CAMP.

The annual encampment of the brigade of the Connecticut N. G. was held at the State military rendezvous at Niantic Aug. 12 to 19. The camp was named after Gov. Coffin. Adj't Gen. Graham, Q. M. Gen. Disbrow, Asst. Q. M. Gen. Cheney and Comy. Gen. Peck were there all the week, and the rest of the Governor's staff most of the week. As a storm of criticism had followed the last encampment, and the storm had made itself felt in the Legislature, all eyes were on this camp. The universal verdict is that it was one of the best encampments ever held. Capt. John Milton Thompson, 24th U. S. Inf., Inspector, said that Friday's review was the finest thing of the kind he ever saw. Every night Capt. Thompson devoted to inspection of the sentinels and he was most agreeably surprised at the ability and training they showed. He said Saturday morning: "I found but one man all the week who could not repeat his general orders off-hand, a most remarkable showing for any military organization of 2,700 men."

It was Brig. Gen. George Haven's third camp. He gathered about him a staff that was tireless and that knew its business down to the smallest detail. By example, as well as by precept, its members contributed largely to the success of the week. The knuckling under to excursionists who made Sundays hideous is not a good thing. The State should not acknowledge itself powerless before such a demoralizing mob. It was there this year, scattered along through the week, and whatever there was of dissipation has been rightly credited to it. The moral is obvious: the bars should be put up against civilian guests, except those who have properly indorsed passes.

It was wisely ordered that the brigade go in this year with fatigue uniform and campaign hat. To that fact alone is due much of the credit for the unusual amount of work accomplished. Moreover, it is probable that the remarkably good showing in the matter of health was a result of the absence of the hot dress uniforms on parades. But still, it was noticeable that the brigade could not go quite the whole figure, dress uniforms being worn Friday, by the Governor's request. However, the indications are strong that Connecticut is following the example of sister States and practicality is bound to carry the day.

The regiments were arranged from right to left, thus: 4th, Col. Frost, South Norwalk; 1st, Col. Burdett, Hartford; 3d, Col. Tyler, New London; 2d, Col. L. F. Burpee, Waterbury; Machine Gun Section and 1st Light Bat., with the two Separate (colored) Cos. on the extreme left. Details from each regiment were on their arrival at once set to work at the sea-coast battery under the direction of a regular Army sergeant, for whom leave of absence had been secured, from Fort Trumbull. None of the regiments had had more drill than the limited space in the armories would allow—by companies and battalions—since the previous camp. It was a surprise, therefore, to see them come out Tuesday morning and go through the regular battalion and regimental drills as accurately as though they had had long experience. Particularly commendable was the work of the 1st and the 2d. The 3d had had somewhat less advantages. The 4th was inclined to be slow and was not so far advanced as the other three. There was another surprise in the way the Light Bat. went through its evolutions with farm horses. Capt. B. S. Houce, of Guilford, won many compliments. The brigade Signal Corps, under Maj. Giddings of Hartford, maintained a record established three years ago. The men are all mounted on bicycles and use the heliograph skillfully. The Machine Gun Bat. was well handled by Capt. Avery, of Hartford.

The innovation of having guard mounting at 1:30 P. M. instead of 9 A. M. was not relished. It was impossible to get good service after 9 A. M. out of sentinels who had been on duty all night, and the reasons for the change that obtain at some Army posts do not exist here. But the progress made in guard duty the past three years is noticeable. The 1st sacrificed a few moments of time in order to make guard mounting more uniform. Details left company streets simultaneously and by two changes of direction and a left flank came upon the line with a precision that was gratifying. In that regiment the ceremony and the full performance of duty was strictly marked by staff officers detailed by the Colonel. The results were announced at regimental parade Friday. In consequence, the men from the command made a splendid showing when inspected by Capt. Thompson. There were conflict of opinion and lack of uniformity in some of the minor details of a sentinel's duties taking the camp as a whole, but in general the rating was exceptionally high.

The 1st Regt. tried a few manevuers as a preliminary to its regimental parades and trooped the colors. There was an air of dash and novelty about it all which catches the alert and active mind of the citizen soldier and the regiment was very highly commended at headquarters. Something very much in accord with general acceptance of the regulations and exceedingly practical was an innovation in

the 2d, where the regiment was divided into three battalions for the purposes of drill, under command of Lieut. Col. Callahan, Maj. Dickinson and Maj. Sucher. The change contributed largely to the success of the regimental drills.

On Tuesday Maj. Giddings, of the Signal Corps, under direction of Gen. Haven, drew up plans of camp defense, Lieut. Col. Cole, of the 3d, taking out that regiment to break the line. Capt. Thompson decided in favor of the defense, but dispute arising, the matter has been referred to Maj. Cole at Fort Trumbull. Many excellent critics fail to agree with Capt. Thompson. The 3d put in a week's good, faithful service.

Greater attention should be paid to company drills in the morning. They are the nursery, as it were, and lack of training there makes itself apparent in all evolutions. As a rule not more than one commissioned officer and usually no file-closers go out with a company. More general use of bugle and whistle signals is also desirable. After a careful inspection of the Connecticut N. G., it may be said right here that the men in the ranks are all right; the only thing they need is efficient officers and officers who know what discipline means. Two company commanders whose companies rank among the first in the brigade were seen day after day accompanying their commands with motions of the sword to guide the men. No inspector had ever called their attention to this evil. The sword should be used as a pointer only when signalling in extended order. Again, many officers were careless in returning the salutes of sentinels and other enlisted men. The men have been well coached in this particular, even to the point of saluting the colors. Further, many officers are faulty in the sword manual and many do not keep their swords at order arms after that command in the manual at parade.

In the passage in review the individual companies did better Thursday in fatigue uniform in rehearsal than Friday in dress uniform. Friday the 4th excelled in alignment, the 1st in distance and precision in saluting, the 3d in intervals and distance of rear ranks and the 2d in cadence and steadiness. Before and after passing the Governor there was a general tendency among officers and men to look at the spectators. The companies that kept their eyes straight to the front throughout were exceptions and most commendable.

The figure of merit for policing of quarters and dressing of tents, taken at 8 o'clock each morning by brigade staff officers, varied from 92.07 to 96 for the whole brigade. The marking was unusually strict. The 1st had present 646 out of 696, 92.8 per cent.; 2d, 672 out of 709, 94.78 per cent.; 3d, 433 out of 500, 98.60 per cent.; 4th, 529 out of 551, 90 per cent.

The State furnished subsistence and nothing therefor was deducted from the pay of the men. In general this was satisfactory, though there were some bad complaints, promptly attended to, in the 2d and 4th. Time will come when the State will establish general kitchens at Niantic. Field and staff officers of each regiment mess together and generally had special food—a thing which is not calculated to make all the privates as contented as they should be with their plain but much more wholesome State fare.

The agitation in favor of more business and less lushing has borne excellent fruit; the present agitation in favor of keeping out civilians must bear fruit before the encampment can be all it should be.

TENNESSEE.

The trial of Capt. F. K. Daffy, Co. B, 2d Regt. Tennessee N. G., on charges of disobedience of orders issued by his superior officers, has been occupying the attention of the National Guard of that State. The prosecution charged that Capt. Daffy left the State against orders to take part in a competitive drill and neglected his duty in not holding an election as ordered.

During the session of the court on Aug. 5, among the witnesses examined by the attorney for the defense was Brig. Gen. Taylor, of the 1st Brigade, who apparently holds that a National Guardsman is always under orders. The following are some of the questions asked Gen. Taylor:

"What is your position?"
"I am the regularly elected Brigadier General of the 1st Brigade, National Guard, State of Tennessee."

"General, are you a soldier or a citizen?"
"I am a soldier, and I consider myself as much a Brigadier General as any Brigadier General in the United States." (Laughter.)

"Are you in 'active' service?"
"Yes, sir."

"Are you in active service now?"
"Yes, sir; I am."

"Without your accoutrements of war?" asked Attorney Fitzhugh.
"Yes, sir. Gen. Grant was not in uniform when he received Gen. Lee's sword."

"I thank you for the comparison," said the examiner, to which Gen. Taylor replied, "You are welcome."

"General, do you take Grant as your model?"
"No, sir; I do not. But I admire him very much."

Capt. Daffy pleaded not guilty and denied that he was under military jurisdiction, as before stated. He claimed the right to go to St. Louis as an individual citizen and he took no State property with the Neely Zouaves, a military and social organization he commanded. His counsel, Mr. Fitzhugh, argued that Capt. Daffy was not in the "active service" contemplated by the constitution, when he is alleged to have violated orders, as a sequence of which he was being tried, drawing a distinction between the "active militia" and the "active militia in active service."

NEW JERSEY.

An officer reviewing the New Jersey National Guard camp this season in the Paterson "Daily Press" says among other things: "The camp was opened by the 4th Regt. of Hudson County on July 13, followed by the 1st Regt. of Newark on July 20. On July 27 the 2d Regt. entered on their tour of duty and closed the encampment and season on Aug. 3. The season's work was run on entirely new lines. Heretofore guard duty was a farce in some of the regiments, and men in uniform strolled all over the adjoining country and seaside resorts both with and without passes. This year the orders stated distinctly that 'enlisted men will not be permitted to leave the limits of the camp, except for surf bathing immediately in front of the camp ground, or for some important emergency which requires their presence at home.' An officer of one of the regiments told the writer that some of the rough element in his regiment could not be controlled except by keeping the men in camp, hence the strong order, and strong guard, that the whole brigade had to shoulder. To properly carry out a rigid guard instruction, Lieut. Melvin W. Bowell, U. S. A., was detailed for instruction in guard duty and military courtesy. The result of his instruction in guard duty to the whole brigade, and especially to the 2d Regt., has been of great benefit to the service. Theoretical instruction was given to the officers and non-commissioned officers by Lieut. Bowell before each guard mount. The work of the camp in extended order drilling was also a success, for on that, on its rifle practice and its guard duty will a regiment be called for active service. What good is a regimental drill in a riot? What good was it in Brooklyn during the trolley strike? Company and battalion drills are as far as that work should extend, except on very rare occasions."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Advisory Board, Pennsylvania N. G., met in Philadelphia on Aug. 20 to inquire into the matter of increasing the State force and to consider the application of the colored organization, known as the "Gray Invincibles," to be increased to a battalion. Capt. Stevens, of the colored company, claimed that the increase should be allowed as a matter of simple justice, and stated that out of 9,000 Guardsmen in the State there were but 63 colored soldiers. Brig. Gen. Gobin, in reply, stated that he did not believe in having class or race companies, and called attention to the fact that in some of the regiments in western Pennsylvania colored men were enlisted and served in the ranks with the whites. The General also said that if the application to increase the colored representation was granted it would be unfair to give it all to Philadelphia, as there were colored organizations in other parts of the State anxious to enter the Guard. The board promised to give the matter proper consideration and adjourned to meet the latter part of September.

1st BATTERY N. Y.—CAPT. LOUIS WENDEL.

The 1st Bat., in command of Capt. Louis Wendel, assembled at its armory on the morning of Aug. 17, dismounted and proceeded via the Ninth Avenue Elevated road to the dock of the Cunard Steamship Co., at the foot of Christopher Street, as a mark of respect to Adj't. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, who was to sail on the *Lucania* for a six weeks' vacation in Europe. The parading of Capt. Wendel's command was entirely voluntary and the intention to do so had been kept very quiet, the idea being to spring a surprise on Gen. McAlpin, which was cleverly done. Gen. McAlpin was in his stateroom shortly before the hour of sailing bidding an adieu to a number of personal friends, when to his astonishment Capt. Wendel appeared in full uniform and informed the General that he had paraded the battery in his honor. Gen. McAlpin was greatly astonished at the news and thanked Capt. Wendel for his courtesy. The General was again astonished when, a moment later, a band which had followed Capt. Wendel and remained on the promenade deck near the General's stateroom struck up "Hail to the Chief." "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and a number of other popular airs. All the cabin passengers on the big *Cunarder* tried to get to the point of the serenade and what with the fine strains of the band, Capt. Wendel's showy uniform and the news that the Adj't. General of New York was on board, it's a long time perhaps since there has been so much excitement on the *Lucania*. Not a few mistook the handsome figure of Capt. Wendel in full uniform for the Adj't. General, and only realized their error when the General, escorted by Capt. Wendel, went to the port bow of the steamer and made a brief speech to the battery, which was drawn up in line at the end of the dock in command of Sergt. Jansen. The battery presented its usual fine appearance and the General thanked Capt. Wendel, his officers and men for their kindly attention, which, he said, he most highly appreciated. Then the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne" and the batterymen gave three cheers and a tiger for the General, who raised his cap. As the *Lucania* left her pier two buglers played the "General's March." Gen. McAlpin intends to witness some of the autumn maneuvers during his tour abroad, and will also visit London, Paris and Berlin. He is due in New York the first week in October.

14th N. Y.—COL. HARRY MICHELL.

The 14th N. Y., Col. Michell, will assemble at its armory on Tuesday, Aug. 27, for the purpose of participating on the occasion of the Maryland memorial day for the Maryland dead at the battle of Long Island. Upon the completion of the ceremonies the regiment will proceed to the new armory and take possession.

DEVELOPMENT OF A NAVAL MILITIA.

The article on "The Development of a Naval Militia," by Jacob W. Miller, Comdr. 1st Naval Batt., New York, has been reprinted in pamphlet form from the Journal of the U. S. Artillery. We are told that in order to avoid undertaking too much no attempt has been made to create a man-of-war's man from the citizen sailor. What is undertaken is to provide him with a thorough knowledge of the coast and waters of our commonwealth, and to prepare him to act as an amphibious connecting link between the Navy as a first-class line of defense at sea and the Army and National Guard on shore. Great stress has been laid upon signal work as practiced both by the National Guard and the Navy as well as upon all other duties essential to prompt communication between land and sea forces. Incidentally the article reveals an indifference in official quarters to the importance of co-operation between the various branches of the public defense, for which some one should be held to a rigid responsibility. Comdr. Miller says:

"The Army has recently adopted a small arm of different size bore from the Navy; the militia has other guns and their calibers are not identical. If, therefore, ships and troops were massed to-morrow at the intersection of the three States, near the mouth of the Thames River, and an action occurred, it might be lost for want of a common ammunition. The forces would also be without a prearranged signal system. The Army and the National Guard use the 'Morse' and the Navy the 'Myers' code, while the Naval Militia, in its province as a connecting link, endeavors to learn both, but only with doubtful success. The 'wig-wag' should be as familiar as the mother tongue, and no two sign languages can be equally mastered. The Navy also has a distinctive set of sea signals known as the 'Navy code.' This code is printed in a large volume which consists of two distinct parts, embracing the system and the vocabulary. Flags and lights of various sizes, shapes and colors are hoisted to denote certain meanings. The principles given in this code are not in any sense an index to the vocabulary, nor does the drill concerning the arrangement of the symbols serve as a guide for their interpretation; and yet the Navy Department, with a conservatism which may lead to dire results, looks with extreme disfavor upon any State organization having access to its 'Signal Book,' the reason being given that the messages printed therein would become common property. The self-evident and immediate answer to this objection is that an expert hostile signalman could master the vocabulary within a few hours, and that no Admiral would be worthy to command a fleet in time of war unless he used cipher, and changed that cipher daily. The Navy signal book should be at once printed in two parts, the first part containing the principles involved as well as all other data, except the actual numbers denoting certain messages. These latter should be in a separate volume, while the first part should be placed in the hands of all the Naval Militias, so that any off-shore action may not be jeopardized for lack of prompt transmission of orders between land and sea. Pre-arranged combinations and permutations are easily and quickly arranged, but practice alone will create exact manipulation of the symbols used. One other cause which exists and prevents effective coalition is the lack of modern instruction books dealing with longshore work. The recently adopted small arms have necessitated many changes in tactics, and the Army and Navy have drifted apart, the Navy using certain land methods in their drills, while discarding others, until to-day the 'Instructions for Infantry and Artillery' are so full of errata that a new addition should be printed. The same neglect of keeping other text-books up to date is noticeable, and it is impossible for the militia to drill properly until the bureaus at Washington can promptly supply late and standard publications; even the antiquated 'Ordnance Instructions' cannot be had, and no late edition of the torpedo drill book is accessible. The 'Navy Regulations,' although revised some two years ago, cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities to meet even the requirements of the service; no pamphlets are issued showing the new uniform adopted by the board of officers appointed for that purpose; no station bills are published for the latest type of cruiser, while it has been reserved for an officer of Massachusetts to make the first compilation of departmental circulars relating to great gun exercises."

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The National Guard of Kansas are to go into camp at Emporia for one week beginning Sept. 2.

The 6th Inf., Massachusetts Militia, will hold a field day at Milford on Oct. 2.

2d Lieut. A. J. Beecker, Co. G, 71st N. Y., has been nominated for the office of 1st Lieutenant, vice Kilgen, resigned.

The officers of the 22d N. Y. will meet at the armory on Aug. 26 to elect a Major, vice Hart, deceased. Capt. Demarest is slated for the office.

A reception will be tendered by the New Jersey State Rifle Association to the visiting riflemen at Sea Girt Saturday evening, Aug. 31, at the clubhouse on the range. The reception will be held from 9 to 10 and there will be dancing from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Co. G, 71st N. Y., Capt. Timpson, expect to hold an election some time next week for a 1st Lieutenant. Lieut. Beecker has been nominated.

2d Lieut. M. Lynch, Co. A, 69th N. Y., has been elected Captain, vice McCauley, resigned. He has been in the 69th some eighteen years and has an excellent reputation.

Two troopers of Rhode Island cavalry were ungentle enough to forcibly kiss a young lady of East Greenwich while their command was marching home from camp. Both men have been dishonorably discharged from the service.

2d Lieut. R. F. Shea, Co. A, 9th N. Y., died Aug. 18 and was buried on Aug. 21 with military honors, the interment being in Greenwood. He had been a member of the 9th since May 14, 1894, and was attentive to duty.

The State rifle competition for 1895 for the Wisconsin National Guard will begin Monday, Aug. 20, at the State military reservation and will continue six days as an encampment of military instruction. Col. George Graham, Gen. Insp. Small Arms Practice, is assigned to duty as officer in charge and camp commander.

According to the Philadelphia "Inquirer" the new Army forge cap will not be adopted by the Pennsylvania National Guard. "This head covering," says the "Inquirer," "was proved to be undesirable from its shape and appearance, and also because after getting wet it exhibited an inclination to crawl up into a peaked affair that was decidedly unilitary."

The 1st Brigade Signal Corps, Massachusetts Militia, has taken up night signaling about Boston for its summer work. Tubular lanterns are used in place of torches in order to avoid the danger of starting a fire. Only two stations are commonly opened, and one of these is generally upon the tower of the South Armory. The sergeant in command of the armory signal station is informed of the position of the other station but a few moments before the command to fall in.

Military riflemen will learn with considerable regret that neither the States of New York nor Massachusetts will send a team to Sea Girt, N. J., to compete next month. Gen. Whitlock, of New York, was especially anxious to have a team organized at an early day and desired general headquarters to authorize the project and allow the necessary funds. But the matter has been allowed to drag and has apparently been ignored, until now it is too late to put a team in the field capable of representing New York as it should be represented.

1st Lieut. Gov. Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, has taken up night signaling about Boston for its summer work. Tubular lanterns are used in place of torches in order to avoid the danger of starting a fire. Only two stations are commonly opened, and one of these is generally upon the tower of the South Armory. The sergeant in command of the armory signal station is informed of the position of the other station but a few moments before the command to fall in.

The National Guard of Connecticut it seems has the distinction of having a female Captain. On Aug. 17, according to a dispatch from Niantic, the lady in question was be-decked with a beautiful gold pin, consisting of bar and pendant, in recognition of her services at Camp Coffin. The female Captain is Miss Mary Bidwell, niece of Major Bidwell, of Gen. Haven's staff. She resides in Norwich. Last year Miss Bidwell spent the week in camp and made many friends. Miss Bidwell is pretty, and in consequence there was a strife among the men as to who should get detailed at headquarters. Gen. Haven, observing the influence of Miss Bidwell, honored her by appointing her Captain of orderlies. This year Miss Bidwell again spent the week at camp and was recognized as Capt. Bidwell by the staff officers.

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At a recent election among the officers of the 2d Regt. of Rhode Island Col. James Moran was nominated for re-election, and in opposition Capt. Jerome M. Fitzgerald was supported. The ballot resulted in Col. Moran's re-election by a vote of 12 to 8. For Lieutenant Colonel James H. McGinn and Maj. Thomas H. Donohue were nominated. The ballot resulted in the promotion of Maj. Donohue by a vote of 11 to 8. For the position of Major Capt. Lally, of the Woonsocket Co., was elected unanimously and the meeting then adjourned. Col. Moran has been in command of the 2d Regt. since June 8, 1887, and has been an officer in the State Militia for the last twenty-five years. Lieut. Col. Donohue has commanded the 1st Batt. as Major since Nov. 30, 1892. Maj. Lally's commission as Captain of Co. D dated from July 31, 1891.

The New York "Sun" tells us that it "has recently developed that in Kentucky a man may be a Colonel without knowing it, even when his appearance and his manner of life are the furthest from suggesting a suspicion of Colonels. A few days ago an order from the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Kentucky came to Brother Reginald, a Trappist monk in Gethsemane College, commanding him to appear in the appropriate uniform of a Colonel at the encampment of the 3d Brigade in Henderson. The good monk looked at his gray cowl and at his sandals, and it is no reflection upon his faithfulness to his vow of austerity to suppose that the timorous ghost of a smile flitted across his features as he thought of himself booted and spurred, resplendent in brass buttons, gold lace and epaulets, mounted on a Kentucky thoroughbred, with a clanking sword at his side, dashing across the encampment field in a cloud of dust, after the manner of all Colonels. But Brother Reginald is a patriotic citizen as well as a devout monk. He set about inquiring as to the command he had received, and then he first learned that he was a Colonel on the staff of Gov. Brown. He had been a Colonel for nearly a year without knowing it. So he laid aside his cowl and sandals, donned a uniform, and promptly reported to his superior officer. Col. Brother Reginald served with credit during the encampment, and at its close he returned to the monastery, to his gray cowl and sandals, and to a discipline more severe than ever regulated a soldier's life."

NAVAL MILITIA.

NEW YORK.—The 1st Battn., Comdr. Miller, will assemble on board the New Hampshire for annual inspection on the evening of Sept. 4.

NEW JERSEY.—Ex-Q. M. Sergt. William M. Ballard, of Co. G, 7th N. Y., has been offered the position of Ordnance Officer of the Battn. of the East, Naval Militia of New Jersey, and will probably accept. Mr. Ballard is commander of the Seawaren Land and Water Club, and is known as an exceptionally capable military and nautical man. The Battn. on the U. S. S. *Portsmouth* Aug. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Naval Militia of Pennsylvania left Philadelphia Aug. 17 on the steamer *Richard Stockton* for Augustine Pier, where camp was to be established for a week's tour of duty. On Aug. 19 the camp was visited by Gov. Hastings. Among those accompanying him were Rear Adm. Mead, U. S. N., Maj. Gen. Snowden and staff and Brig. Gen. Shaw and staff. Everything was found in a satisfactory condition, and all the officers of the camp were highly commended by the Governor and the other visitors. Early in the afternoon Insp. Gen. Morrell put the militia through field evolutions and signal work with both flags and heliographs. Spec. Q. M. Rhoades was complimented for the efficiency of the corps in sending and receiving messages and gathering information of strategic value. After dinner the Governor and his party went down to the wharf. The boats were cleared away for drill, which was highly satisfactory. After battalion drill there was dress parade and review. Warm words of praise were heard on every side. The officers of the Philadelphia 1st Division are: Acting commander, George Reed; Lieutenant, C. K. Bowles; Navigator Lieutenant, George C. Stout; Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) J. B. Marrie; Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) L. E. Marrie; Ensign, C. F. Marlowe. The 2d Division was in charge of Lieut. Henry Smith. The other officers of the Pittsburg Division are: Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) G. H. Vandervelde; Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Henry Hull; Ensign, W. B. Ewing; Paymaster, J. A. Steinmetz; Surgeon, Dr. J. H. W. Rhein.

Our Swedish correspondent says, under date of Aug. 4: "The proposed journey to the north pole by the celebrated aeronaut Mr. André has awakened the enthusiasm of all Sweden. Mr. A. has been invited to London lately to lecture on his voyages. Some of the learned people there are in ecstasies over his plans; others shrug their shoulders, declaring them sheer madness. I am very happy to be able to tell you that the inauguration of Capt. Ericsson's mausoleum has taken place at last. The widow of his son and the family of Baron Ericsson went down to Filipstadt last week to walk in the procession. The coffin containing the body of Capt. Ericsson rests on legs of aluminum bronze, on a 'castrum doloris' of a greenish marble. The mausoleum has cost 40,000 Swedish crowns, of which sum the Swedish Riksdag contributed 20,000 crowns, and individuals and towns raised the remaining 20,000 by subscription. The weather was lovely, the brightest sunshine and the softest air possible. The town wore its festive garb. At 2 o'clock P. M. the ceremonies began in the town church. Bishop Rundgren first preached a sermon, and afterward delivered the memorial address on Capt. Ericsson. The band played the hymns and chorals of our State Church. Afterward an enormous procession formed, headed by two staff bearers. Then followed the Governors, Malmöborg and Sveddins, John Ericsson's relatives, the county sheriffs, the bergamen of Ferno, and many other dignitaries. The procession walked into the new cemetery outside the town, where it stopped at the monument. Part of the Wermeland Regiment paraded. The inauguration speech was made by Bishop Rundgren. Enormous crowds attended. A festival dinner took place at the town hotel. A memorial address was made by Mr. Svedelius. Later on the band played at a free church concert. The monument is a noble structure. I saw the designs. I will

send you a photo of it when we can get one. What a pity it was not raised in Stockholm. The open space outside the Naval War School would have been splendid. On entering the capital by the Baltic side it would have caught the eye with beautiful effect. Goodness knows what secret powers have been in motion to prevent placing that monument in memory of one of our greatest geniuses in the only sport worthy of it. We can only wonder and deplore things. I have written a little tale of another Swedish hero who served the American Republic—Count von Fusen. He fought under Lafayette for four years in the War of Independence. Besides, he was the truest lover and gallant defender of Marie Antoinette of France, and planned the flight of the royal family, himself driving the coach disguised as coachman."

Every one has heard, in one form or another, the story of the general officer who called upon the members of his staff for a pencil with which to indite an urgent dispatch, without obtaining one, and who, when he called for a corkscrew a few minutes later, was promptly supplied with one by each individual member of the same staff. This story in effect appears among the "Legends of the Rhine," recently gathered into a volume by Miss Guerber. In the Rhine legend the hero of the story is the ancient abbot of the old Monastery of St. John, at Johannisberg, famous for its wine in the good abbot's day, as it is still. "One day the prior of the abbey invited all the brethren to accompany him on an inspection tour of the monastery vineyards. This invitation was accepted with very evident pleasure by all. After they had walked a long while along the sunny slopes, between the loaded vines, they reached a shady spot. The prior then proposed that they should all sit down, rest and refresh themselves morally and physi-

"Notes and Queries" states that on July 13 the Government of England paid £2,500 to Lord Bridport for the medals and orders worn by Lord Nelson on the fatal morning of Trafalgar. The medals and orders that have thus become the property of the nation are the service gold medals of the victories of St. Vincent and the Nile, the jewels of the Order of the Bath, the Sardinian Order of San Joachim and the Neapolitan Order of San Ferdinand; the gold crosses of the Order of San Joachim and of San Ferdinando; the gold star of the Turkish Order of the Crescent, and two badges of the Turkish Order of the Crescent, and lastly, the gold medal struck to commemorate the victory of Trafalgar.

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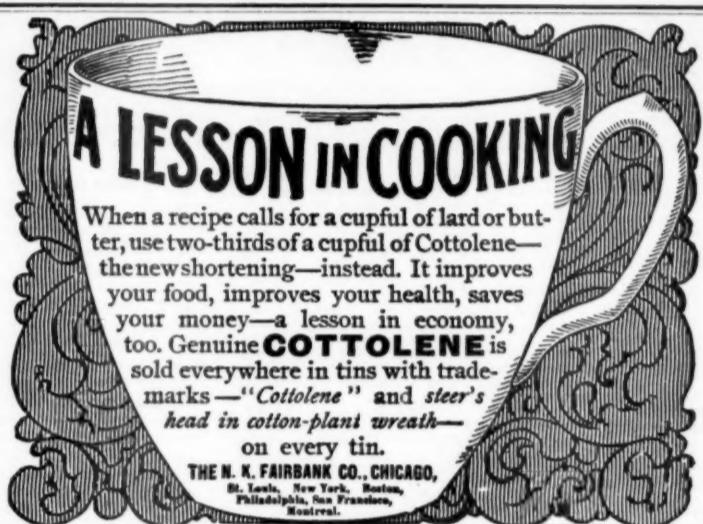
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August 24, 1895.

A report received from Capt. J. T. Van Arsdale, 7th Cav., formerly Acting Agent of the Fort Hall Reservation, confirms the view we have all along held of the Bannack troubles. Capt. Van Arsdale says: "Being short-rationed and far from self-supporting, the Bannacks hunt for the purpose of sustaining sustenance. By treaty they are granted this privilege. It seems that the killing of these Indians under the circumstances was nothing more or less than murder. I believe that there is no wanton slaughter of game by these Indians, while it is a notorious fact that hundreds of the animals are killed by white men for nothing more than heads and horns. There are men in that country who make it a business to pilot hunting parties from the East and abroad, which not only slaughter elk, but capture and ship them out of the country. The killing of game by Indians interferes with this business." This view is confirmed by the endorsements on the report made by Gen. Frank Wheaton and Col. Noyes.

The charm of W. D. Howells as a writer is not confined to his novels, as is shown by this volume, entitled "My Literary Passions," just published by the Harpers. In a most delightful way Mr. Howells gives us his experiences with Goldsmith, Cervantes, Irving, Longfellow, Scott, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Pope, Shakespeare, Mr. Marvel, Dickens, Wordsworth, Lowell, Chancery, Macaulay, Thackeray and three dozen authors who have charmed his leisure hours, as Howells himself has those of so many thousand Americans of his own generation. The volume is largely autobiographical, and it introduces us to some of the processes of mental growth that have made Howells what he is.

English service papers are inquiring why the so-called Italian system of sword exercise, which has been rejected by all the clubs and schools of fence in London, should be adopted in the handbook of instructions for English infantry officers in the use of the sword just issued by the War Office.

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BORN.

KEAN.—At Key West Barracks, Fla., Aug. 7, 1895, to the wife of Capt. J. R. Kean, Med. Dept. U. S. A., a daughter.

MARRIED.

GRESHAM—KORBE.—At Washington, D. C., Aug. 11, 1895, Mr. Samuel H. Gresham, a nephew of the late Hon. W. G. Gresham, to Miss Sara Kobbé, daughter of Capt. W. A. Kobbé, 3d U. S. Art.

LUNA—KEYES.—At Los Lunas, N. M., Aug. 9, 1895, Maximilian Luna to Miss Berenice Keyes, daughter of Maj. A. S. B. Keyes, 3d Cav.

TALBOTT—BUCHANAN.—At Fort Riley, Kan., Aug. 20, 1895, Sergt. William M. Talbott, Signal Corps U. S. A., to Miss Eleanor Buchanan, daughter of Comy. Sergt. John Buchanan, U. S. A., retired.

TAYLOR—ADAMS.—At Norwalk, O., Aug. 15, 1895, Dr. Dwight Banister Taylor, son of the late Maj. David Taylor, Paymr. U. S. A., to Miss Charlotte Adams, daughter of Capt. John Q. Adams, 1st U. S. Cav.

DIED.

ADAMS.—Suddenly at Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 15, 1895, Capt. John Quincy Adams, 1st U. S. Cav.

CLARK.—At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 11, infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Clark, 7th Cav.

FRENCH.—At Taunton, Mass., Aug. 14, 1895, Mrs. J. T. French, mother of Capt. J. T. French, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

FRENCH.—At Boerne, Tex., Aug. 13, 1895, Ensign George Ross French, U. S. N., son of the late Gen. W. H. French, U. S. A.

MAXEY.—At Eureka Springs, Ark., Aug. 16, 1895, Samuel Bell Maxey, a Lieutenant of the 7th U. S. Inf. during the Mexican War.

O'DONNELL.—At Fort Ontario, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1895, Mrs. O'Donnell, wife of Ord. Sergt. Michael O'Donnell, U. S. A.

WHITAKER.—At Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1895, Chief Engr. Ezra J. Whitaker, U. S. N.

WINNE.—At Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 6, Mrs. Louise C. Winne, widow of Dr. Charles Winne and mother of Dr. Charles K. Winne, Surg. U. S. A. Interned in Albany.

WITZEL.—At Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, 1895, Mrs. Adèle Tennent Witzel, wife of Lieut. H. M. Witzel, U. S. N., and stepdaughter of the late Capt. Thomas Foster Wright, 12th U. S. Inf.

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